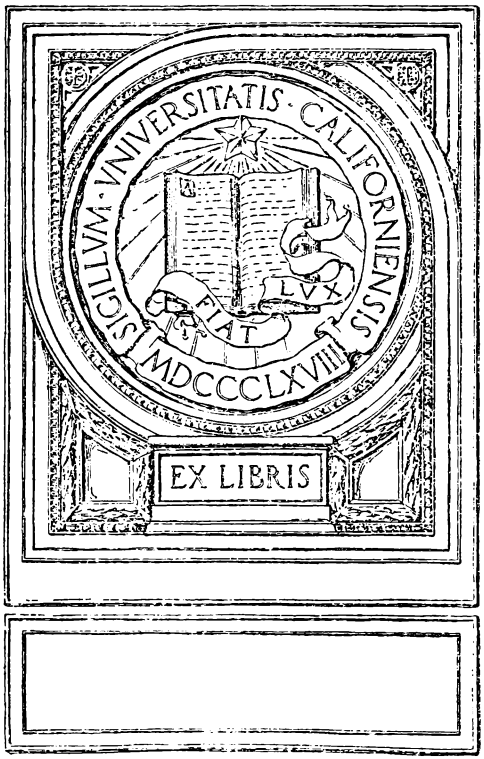
Comparative History 1878-1914 By the Ex-Emperor of Germany

Translated by F. APPLEBY HOLT, O.B.E.

With 16 Illustrations

NEW YORK:
ROBERT M. McBRIDE & CO.
1922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COMPARATIVE HISTORY
1878—1914

The two Emperors on board the "Standart."

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PREFACE
BY THE GERMAN PUBLISHERS

THIS "Comparative History" was compiled by His Majesty the Emperor William II. in 1919 and completed from original documents subsequently available to him. Originally intended for the Emperor's personal use, it was printed in 1920 in manuscript and communicated to a few intimate friends. The Dutch paper "Het Volk," which obtained possession of a copy in some unknown way, published these historical tables in the spring of 1921. Thus, against the author's wishes, they got into the press. Yielding to suggestions from many quarters, the Emperor has decided to make the tables public.

The idea which inspired the Emperor in compiling these tables was to furnish a comprehensive summary of absolutely historic facts, which would enable the reader to form his own judgment on the political development of the world situation since the Berlin Congress of 1878 and on the history of the period preceding the Great War.

The Emperor is devoting the profits of his work to the "Notgemeinschaft der deutschen Wissenschaft."

Leipzig,
December, 1921.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

THE TWO EMPERORS ON BOARD THE "STANDART" . . . . . *Frontispiece*

REVAL, 1902—The Emperor William chats with the deputation from the Russian Viborg Infantry Regiment . . . facing page 32

REVAL, 1902—The two Emperors at Artillery Rifle Drill on the Island of Oesel (near to Reval) . . . . . „ 42

REVAL, 1908—The Emperor Nicolas, King Edward VII., and their suites . . „ 48

REVAL, 1908—King Edward and the Empress Alexandra . . . . . „ 58

CHERBOURG, 1909—The Emperor Nicolas receives President Fallières on board the "Standart" . . . . . „ 64

CHERBOURG, 1909—The Emperor escorting President Fallières, who is leaving the "Standart" . . . . . „ 74

COWES, 1909—On board the "Standart" . „ 80

COWES, 1909—On board the "Standart." King Edward saluting the Czarewitch . „ 90

COWES, 1909—The Emperor, King Edward, and the Duke of Connaught . . . „ 96

COWES, 1909—The Emperor Nicolas, King Edward, the Prince of Wales, the Empress Alexandra, Queen Alexandra, and the Duke of Connaught on board the "Standart" . . . . . „ 112

1909. THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN THE FINNISH FJORDS.—The two Emperors on board a motor boat . . . . . „ 122

THE TWO EMPERORS TAKING LEAVE . . „ 128

KING EDWARD VII., THE EMPEROR, AND THE DOWAGER EMPRESS . . . . . „ 138

THE TWO EMPERORS . . . . . „ 144

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE THREE EMPERORS AT SKIERNEVICE . . . „ 154

Comparative History
1878—1914

1878

General

June 13 *to July* 13. Berlin Congress under the presidency of Bismarck.

Pontificate of Leo XIII. (1878 to 1903).

Germany

Relations with Russia grow worse after the Berlin Congress.

Extract from the report of the Belgian Minister in Berlin, March 17, 1882:

> " Germany must not conceal from herself that the Pan-Slav movement regards the Treaty of Berlin (the Berlin Congress) as a defeat, and that it is devoting itself to getting its revenge."[1]

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[1] Schwertfeger, Vol. V, *Zur europaischen Politik*, 1897-1914, p. 36. (Unpublished Documents, issued officially under the direction of Bernhard Schwertfeger. Five vols. Berlin, 1919.)

1878

Austria-Hungary

Takes over the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Italy

Jan. 9. Death of King Victor Emmanuel. Accession of King Humbert.

England

June 4. Alliance with Turkey.

England takes over the administration of Cyprus.

Russia

The hegemony of the Balkans, secured by Russia in the Peace of San Stefano (March, 1878), is not maintained at the Berlin Congress. Thereafter Russo-German relations grow worse. ("Revenge for San Stefano.")

Turkey

June 4. Alliance with England.

1879

Germany

Oct. 7. Alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary to protect Austria against Russia and Germany against France.[2]

Adoption of a protective tariff.

Austria-Hungary

Oct. 8. Count Andrassy, the Foreign Minister, retires and is succeeded by Baron von Haymerle.

England

May 26. Overthrow of the Afghans.

Sept. 3. Revolt in Cabul. The Afghan War continues.

France

Jan. 30. Jules Grévy becomes President (until 1887) as successor to MacMahon.

Dec. Freycinet's nationalist Cabinet.

Russia

Feb. 8. Peace with Turkey.

The Balkan States

June 29. Election of Prince Alexander of Battenberg as Prince of Bulgaria.

[2] Pribram, *Die politschen Geheimverträge Österreich-Ungarns*, 1878-1914, p. 6. (The political Secret Treaties made by Austria-Hungary, 1878-1914.) Compiled and published by A. F. Pribram. One vol. Vienna-Leipzig, 1920.

1879

Turkey

Feb. 8. Peace with Russia.

June 24. The Sultan deposes the Khedive of Egypt, Ismail, who is succeeded by Mehemed Tewfik (until 1892).

1880

General

June 4 *to July* 3. The Madrid Conference: Recognition of the sovereignty and independence of Morocco.

June 16 *to July* 1. Congress in Berlin: Almost the whole of Thessaly and southern Epirus allotted to Greece.

Germany

April. The Samoa Bill, brought in by Bismarck, is rejected by the Reichstag.

Germany joins with France against England at the Madrid Conference.

England

Evacuation of Afghanistan.

Gladstone's Liberal ministry (until 1885) succeeds that of Disraeli.

France

France joins with Germany against England at the Madrid Conference.

Conferences between the Minister-President, Freycinet, and the Russian Ambassador, Prince Orloff, on the subject of a Franco-Russian *rapprochement*.[3]

Jules Ferry's Cabinet (until 1881).

[3] Schwertfeger V, p. 8 *et seq.*

1880-1881

Russia

Conquest of Turkestan.

Turkey

June. Note of the Powers on the subject of reforms in Armenia.

1881

Germany

June 18. The Three Emperors' Alliance (William I., Francis Joseph I., and Alexander III.).[4]

Austria-Hungary

June 28. Secret treaty of alliance with Serbia (for 10 years).[5]

Death of Baron von Haymerle.

Count Kalnoky becomes Foreign Minister.

Italy

Feb. 1. King Humbert in Vienna.

May. Ill-feeling against France over Tunis.

October. The Italian King and Queen in Vienna.

England

Treaty of Pretoria. The Transvaal to enjoy self-government under English suzerainty.

France

May 12. Protectorate over Tunis.

November. Gambetta's Cabinet (until Jan., 1882).

[4] Pribram, p. 11. [5] Pribram, p. 18.

1881

Russia

March 13. Death of the Czar Alexander II. Accession of Alexander III. (until 1894).

June 18. The Three Emperors' Alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.[4]

Frontier treaty with Persia.

The Balkan States

June 28. Secret treaty of alliance between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.[5]

The Kingdom of Rumania. King Carol (Prince of Hohenzollern).

Turkey

May 24. Accepts the decisions of the Congress of Berlin in 1880.

America

President Arthur, a Republican, succeeds Garfield (until 1885).

1882

Germany and Austria-Hungary

May 20. The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual protection against an unprovoked attack by France or Russia.[6]

England

June 11. Bombardment of the open town of Alexandria.

Occupation of Egypt.

France

January. Fall of Gambetta.

The second Freycinet Cabinet.

Tension between France and England over Egypt.

Russia

April 9. Von Giers becomes Foreign Minister in place of Gortschakoff.

Balkan States

Kingdom of Serbia. (King Milan Obrenovitch.)

[6] Pribram, p. 24.

1883

Germany

June 15. Health Insurance Act.

Oct. 30. Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Rumania (for protection against an unprovoked attack).[7]

King Alfonso XII. of Spain present at the German manœuvres in Alsace.

England

Lord Cromer Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt (until 1907).

France

Jules Ferry's Cabinet (until 1885).

June 8. Second Protectorate Agreement with Tunis.

Aug. 21. Second Protectorate Agreement with Annam, 1883 to 1885.

Conquest of Madagascar.

Balkan States

Oct. 30. Alliance of Rumania with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Turkey

The German Lieut.-Col. Colmar Baron von der Goltz, Director of the military training establishments (until 1895).

[7] Pribram, p. 29.

1884

General

June 28 *to July* 2. The London Conference on the Egyptian question.

Nov. 15 *to Feb.* 26, 1885. The Congo Conference in Berlin. The continental Powers united in their policy against England.

Germany

Foundation of Germany's colonial empire Acquisition of German South-West Africa, Togo, the Cameroons, the Bismarck Archipelago, and a portion of New Guinea.

March 27. Renewal of the Three Emperors' Alliance (Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary).[8]

July 6. Accident Insurance Act for industrial workers.

Sept. 15 *to* 17. Meeting of the three Emperors (William I., Francis Joseph I., Alexander III.) at Skiernievice.

England

Foundation of the " Imperial Federation League " for a closer association between England and her colonies.

Feb. 26 Anglo-Portuguese Agreement on the question of the Lower Congo territory.

[8] Pribram, p. 35.

1884

Feb. 27. The Treaty of London. Partial abandonment of the English suzerainty over the Transvaal.

May 12. Protests by Germany and France against the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of Feb. 26.

Oct. 16. Annexation of Berbera (Egypt).

Oct. 22. Protectorate over the south-east coast of New Guinea.

France

War with Tonkin and China (until 1885).

Russia

Reduces the Turcomans to submission. Capture of Merv.

March 27. Renewal of the Three Emperors' Alliance.[8]

April. Negotiation of a loan in Germany.

Sept. 15 *to* 17. Meeting of the Three Emperors at Skiernievice.

America

The Government of the Union is the first to recognise the African Congo Company of the King of the Belgians.

1885

General

Feb. 26. Congo Act (Independent Congo State under the sovereignty of King Leopold II. of Belgium) as result of the Congo Conference proposed by France and Germany.

Germany

Feb. 27. Imperial certificate of protection for the East African Company.

April 29. Anglo-German New Guinea convention.

May 7. Anglo-German West African convention.

Oct. 15. Acquisition of the Solomon and Marshall Islands.

Italy

Feb. 5. Occupation of Massowah.

England

Jan. 26. Defeat at the hands of the Mahdi in the Sudan.

Loss of Khartum and death of General Gordon.

When France treated rice as contraband in the war with China, Lord Granville, the British Foreign Minister, declared (*Feb.* 27) that the British Government

1885

could not admit that food might be treated as contraband of war solely because it was destined for a port of one of the belligerents.[9]

April 29. New Guinea convention with Germany.

May 7. West African convention with Germany.

June 9. Salisbury's Conservative Ministry (until 1886).

Sept. 10. Anglo-Russian agreement with relation to Afghanistan.

Sept. 30. Annexation of Bechuanaland.
Conquest of Burma.

France

April. Fall of Jules Ferry. Brisson's Cabinet (until 1886).

June 9. Peace with China. Recognition of the French conquest of Annam and Tonkin.

Russia

March. Hostility to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria
Victory over the Afghans at Penjeh. Herat threatened.

[9] Granville's Note to Waddington. Cf. John B. Moore, "A Digest of International Law," VII, Washington, 1906, p. 682.

1885

The Balkan States

Eastern Rumelia united with Bulgaria (without Russian consent).

Nov. 19. Victory of the Bulgarians over the Serbs at Slivnitza.

Revival of Austro-Russian rivalry in Balkan politics.

America

March. President Cleveland, Democrat (until 1889).

The American Ambassador in Berlin describes the declaration of rice by France as contraband as "a return to barbaric customs of war."[10]

Japan

Aug. 18. Treaty of Tientsin.

Agreement with China over Korea.

[10] Letter of April 23, 1885, from the American Ambassador in Berlin, Kasson, to the American Secretary of State Bayard. Cf. Moore, p. 683.

1886

Germany

April 10. Agreement with England *re* spheres of influence in the Pacific.

Aug. 8 *and* 9. Meeting of the Emperor William I. (accompanied by Bismarck) with the Emperor Francis Joseph I. (accompanied by Kalnoky) at Gastein. Result of the conference :

Constantinople must remain Turkish. If Russia occupies the Dardanelles Austria will contemplate the acquisition of a trading port in the eastern Mediterranean.

September. Prince William of Prussia, in the name of the Emperor William I. and Bismarck, goes to Brest-Litovsk to assure the Czar that he has Germany's support for his Eastern policy.

Nov. 1. Zanzibar convention with England.

Austria-Hungary

Takes up the challenge of Russia, which means to make Bulgaria a vassal state and secure the hegemony of the Balkans.

England

January to July. Gladstone's Ministry.

July. The second Salisbury Ministry.

1886

Annexation of Burma.

War with the Zulus.

France

January. General Boulanger, the protagonist of the *revanche* policy, appointed Minister of War.

New Army Bill.

Large credits for armaments.

December. Goblet becomes Minister-President. Boulanger remains Minister of War.

Russia

July. Closing of Batum, a free port.

The Balkan States

March 3. Peace of Bucharest between Bulgaria and Serbia.

Sept. 7. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is overthrown by a revolution, and after his return renounces the throne under pressure from Russia.

Stambuloff regent.

The Russian general Kaulbars works in Bulgaria for the russification of the country.

1887

Germany

Feb. 20. Renewal of the Triple Alliance.[11]

March 11. The Army Bill (Seven Year Period) passed.

June 18. Reinsurance Treaty with Russia in place of the Three Emperors' Alliance.[12]

On Bismarck's orders the German money market is closed to Russia.

Nov. 22 *to* 30. Exchange of Notes between Bismarck and Lord Salisbury. German support of the "Near-East Triple Alliance" promised.[13]

Italy

Feb. 12. Mediterranean Agreement between England and Italy.[14]

May 4. Mediterranean Agreement with Spain.

August. Crispi's Ministry (to 1891).

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[11] Pribram, p. 42.

[12] Pribram, p. 305.

[13] Cf. the article of Professor Felix Rachfahl, "Der Rückversicherungsvertrag, der Balkandreibund und das angebliche Bündnisangebot Bismarcks an England vom Jahre, 1887," (the Reinsurance Treaty, the Balkan Triple Alliance and Bismarck's alleged offer of an alliance with England in 1887), Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, June, 1920.

[14] Pribram, p. 36.

1887

Austria-Hungary

March 24. Austro-Hungary joins in the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean compact.[15]

1887 *and* 1888. Strained relations with Russia on account of the Bulgarian crisis. War avoided through Bismarck's mediation.

December. The "Near-East Triple Alliance" —England, Austria-Hungary, and Italy— for the *status quo* in the Balkans (Bulgaria) and at the Dardanelles. Directed against Russia.[16]

England

Feb. 12. Mediterranean Agreement between England and Italy.[14]

Feb. 4. Statement in the *Standard*, then the Conservative government organ, that in a Franco-German war no objection could be taken to the claim by Germany to a right of way through Belgium. The Liberal leader argues to the same effect.[17]

May. Large increase in the Fleet. Adoption of the Two-Power Standard.

[15] Pribram, p. 37 *et seq.*

[16] Pribram, p. 51 *et seq.*

[17] Charles Dilke in the *Fortnightly Review* of June, 1887. Sir Charles had previously been Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office in Gladstone's Liberal Government.

1887

First Colonial Conference in London.

August. Trade Marks Act against Germany (" Made in Germany ").

December. The " Near East Triple Alliance," England, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.[16]

Dec. 30. Chamberlain's speech in Toronto on the unity of the Anglo-Saxon world.

France

President Carnot (to 1894).

April. The " Schnäbele " Affair.
Military preparations against Germany.

July. Fall of Goblet's Ministry with Boulanger. Rouvier's Ministry.
Death of the Pan-Slav Katkoff.

Russia

November. Alexander III. in Berlin is given an explanation of the forged Bulgarian letters which were attributed to Bismarck in order to make the Czar suspicious of his policy.

The Balkan States

July 7. Ferdinand of Coburg, Prince of Bulgaria. Close association with Austria.

1888

General

Oct. 29. Suez Canal Agreement.

Germany

Feb. 1. Military convention with Italy.

Feb. 3. Announcement of the Austro-German alliance by Bismarck as a warning to Russia.

Feb. 6. Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag: "We Germans fear God but nothing else in the world!" Another warning to Russia.

March 9. Death of the Emperor William I. Accession of the Emperor Frederick III.

June 15. Death of the Emperor Frederick III. Accession of the Emperor William II.

The Emperor William II. visits Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome.

Rising in German East Africa, which is put down by Wissmann in 1890.

Italy

Feb. 1. Military convention with Germany.

March. A tariff war with France begins.

May 15. Italy associates herself with the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary with Rumania.[18]

[18] Pribram, p. 30 *et seq.*

1888

England

April. Stanley reaches Emin Pasha in Equatorial Africa.

France

The French Protectorate over the Catholics of the East is recognised in the Bull *Aspera rerum conditio.*

Feb. 8. Agreement with England.

Djibouti on the Red Sea is incorporated in the French colony of Obok.

March. Freycinet War Minister.

December. Russian loan.

Russia

July 22. The nine-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Christianity in Kiev

Pan-Slav proclamation : " Review of Pan-Slavism."[19]

Military preparations on the German and Austrian frontiers.

November. Large Russian orders for arms placed with French armament firms.

Turkey

First railway concessions in Asia Minor to the Deutsche Bank (Haidar Pascha—Angora).

Oct. 29. Suez Canal Agreement.

First Turco-German loan.

[19] Schwertfeger, p. 46 *et seq.*

1889

General

June 14. Samoa Agreement between England, Germany, and the United States.

June. Peters leaves Bagamoyo for the interior of Africa.

Germany

June 22. Old Age Pension and Sickness Insurance Act.

August. First visit of the Emperor to England. His appointment as honorary admiral of the English Fleet.

October. The Czar in Berlin.

November. The Emperor William in Constantinople.

Austria-Hungary

Feb. 9. Renewal of the secret treaty with Serbia (to 1895).

Italy

Peace of Utschalli with Abyssinia.

England

Naval Defence Act.

October. The Chartered Company of South Africa founded by Cecil Rhodes.

Russia

Extract from the report of the Belgian Minister in Petersburg:

"The slavophile press—I might as well

1889

say the Russian press, with few exceptions—never sheathes its weapons against its hereditary foe, *i.e.*, the Germans. It is always attacking the policy of its neighbours and revealing its dislike of the German nation and its government.[20]

May 30. Alexander III.'s reference in a speech to Montenegro as "Russia's one real friend."

The Balkan States

Feb. 9. The secret treaty between Serbia and Austria renewed (to 1895).

March. Abdication of King Milan of Serbia. Accession of King Alexander I.

Turkey

November. The Emperor William II. in Constantinople.

America

President Harrison, Republican (to 1893).

October. Pan-American Congress in Washington. The attempt to form a union of all American states fails.

[20] Schwertfeger, p. 53.

REVAL—1902.

The Emperor William chats with the deputation from the Russian Viborg Infantry Regiment, of which he was Colonel.

1890

Germany

Jan. 24. Sitting of the Crown Council. Bismarck opposes the legislation for the protection of labour (imposing limits on the employment of women and children and on Sunday labour) proposed by the Emperor. He also opposes the Emperor in the question of the proper way to deal with the Social Democrats.

March 20. Bismarck resigns. Caprivi appointed Imperial Chancellor, Marshal von Bieberstein Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Reinsurance Treaty with Russia is not renewed.[21]

July 1. Heligoland acquired in exchange for Zanzibar and Witu.

Labour Conference in Berlin. The French delegate received by the Emperor.

November. German East Africa taken over by the Empire.

Italy

Jan. 1. The Colony of Eritrea founded. Secret Treaty between England (Lord Salisbury) and Italy (Crispi). Tripoli goes

[21] *Cf.* J. von Eckardt, *Bismarck's Kampf gegen Caprivi* (Bismarck's Contest with Caprivi), Leipzig, 1920, p. 44 *et seq.* Ex-Ambassador Raschdau, *Der deutsch-russische Rückversicherungsvertrag* (The Russo-German Reinsurance Treaty), Grenzboten, 1921, vol. 4-5.

1890

to Italy as counterpoise to the increase of French naval power in the Mediterranean. (Salisbury's plan for the dismemberment of Turkey.)[22]

England

Convention with Germany over East Africa.

Convention with France over West Africa and Zanzibar.

Secret Treaty with Italy. (See above.)

France

Freycinet's third Cabinet (to 1893).

Aug. 5. Recognition by England of French suzerainty over the Niger territories, western and central Sahara.

Freycinet's army reforms completed.

Russia

As a result of Germany's refusal, the Reinsurance Treaty is not renewed.

Aug. 18. Visit of the Emperor William to Narva. Conference *re* Prince Bismarck's resignation and the non-renewal of the Reinsurance Treaty. The Czar advocates the restoration of the monarchy in France because he regards the French Republic as a menace to peace.

[22] *Die Memoiren Francesco Crispis*, German translation by W. Wichmann, Berlin, 1912, p. 454 *et seq.* *Cf.* also S. W. Blunt, *My Diaries*. Part II.

1890

Turkey

Commercial Treaty with Germany.

America

The McKinley Bill (Tariff Act).

Japan

First parliamentary elections.

1891

Germany

February. The Empress Frederick in Paris. Anti-German demonstrations. (In this connection the Belgian Minister in Berlin writes on Feb. 28: "I had only too much reason to write that but very slight importance may be attached to the reception given to the overtures of the German Emperor and his Government in Paris. Courtesies have been answered by insults.")[23]

May 6. The Triple Alliance continued for six years.[24]

Commercial treaty with Austria, Italy, and Belgium.

Austria-Hungary

The Triple Alliance continued (see above).

Italy

By agreement between England and Italy, Abyssinia is divided into two spheres of interest.

Crispi resigns. Rudini's Ministry (to 1893).

England

April and May. Dispute with Portugal in

[23] Schwertfeger, p. 88. [24] Pribram, p. 64.

1891

South Africa. Abyssinian agreement with Italy (see above).

August. The French Fleet visits Portsmouth on its return home from Kronstadt.

France

July 23. Visit of the French Fleet to Kronstadt. Franco-Russian fraternisation. (The Belgian Minister in Berlin reports on Aug. 1: "The sole basis of the *rapprochement* is the hatred of Germany common to France and Russia. Thus it can have only an aggressive character. . . . ")[25]

August. First steps to the alliance between Russia and France. (Exchange of notes between Russia and France.)

Visit of the French Fleet to Portsmouth on its return from Kronstadt.

Expulsion of the French missions from Uganda by England.

Russia

Construction of the Trans-Siberian railway.

1891 *to* 1893. Conquest of the Pamir region.

[25] Schwertfeger, p. 286.

1891

Nov. 19. The Belgian Minister reports from Petersburg: "The Czar is not his own master. He is the slave of the Pan-Slav party. On the day on which this party . . . decides that there must be a resort to arms the Czar will obey those . . . whose criminal activities he fears, because he feels himself too weak to resist this pressure."[26]

Japan

May 11. Attempt on the life of the heir to the Russian throne by a Japanese fanatic.

[26] Schwertfeger, pp. 302, 303.

1892

Germany

June 4. The Czar and the Russian heir visit the Emperor at Kiel.

Nov. 23. Germany joins in the second Austro-Rumanian treaty.[27]

Commercial treaty with Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Austria-Hungary

July 25. Second treaty of alliance with Rumania.[27]

Commercial treaty with Serbia.

Italy

Nov. 28. Associates herself with the second treaty of alliance between Austria-Hungary and Rumania.[27]

Commercial treaty with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

England

Gladstone's third Ministry (to 1894).

France

Conquest of Dahomey.

France and Russia

Franco-Russian military convention. In case even one member of the Triple Alliance mobilises it is agreed that the

[27] Pribram, p. 69.

1892

entire armed forces of France and Russia shall be mobilised instantly and simultaneously and concentrated with all speed for a decision.[28]

Aug. 18. General Boisdeffre, Deputy Chief of the French General Staff, visits the Czar. It is agreed that mobilisation is to be regarded as equivalent to war.[29]

The Balkan States

Second alliance between Rumania and the Triple Alliance.[27]

Commercial Treaty between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.

Turkey

January. Accession of the Khedive Abbas II.

[28] *L'Alliance Franco-Russe.* Third French Yellow Book, 1918, No. 71.

[29] *Ibidem.*

1893

Germany

Army Reform. (Two Years' Service.)

Protracted struggle over the new Army Bill.

(The Belgian Minister in Berlin writes on Jan. 14: "The acceptance of the Army Bill is essential, not only for Germany but for all Europe. Germany must be strong within and without in the interests of the maintenance of peace, of which she is the chief, if not the only pillar. . . .")[30]

July. The Army Bill is passed after fresh Reichstag elections.

Aug. 14. Convention with England over Guinea.

Oct. 15. Cameroon agreement with England.

Italy

Second Crispi Ministry.

England

Aug. 14. Convention with Germany over Guinea.

Oct. 15. Cameroon agreement with Germany. (England given a free hand in the Nile region.)

Nov. 15. Agreement with Afghanistan.

[30] Schwertfeger, p. 315.

1893

France

June 17. New Cadres law.

Commercial Treaty between France and Russia.

Occupation of Timbuctu.

July. War with Siam.

Oct. The Russian Fleet at Toulon.

Turkey

February. Second railway concession in Asia Minor to the Deutsche Bank (Angora-Konia sector).

America

Cleveland president for the second time (to 1897).

REVAL—1902.

The two Emperors at artillery rifle drill on the island of Oesel (near to Reval).

Behind them are : Admiral Rodjestvensky, who afterwards commanded the Russian fleet during the Japanese war, and Admiral von Tirpitz, the famous instigator of unrestricted submarine warfare during the last great war.

1894

Germany

March 15. Cameroons agreement with France.

May. Protest of Germany and France against the English agreement with the Congo State.

August. Suppression of the rising in German South-West Africa (Hendrik Witboi).

Commercial Treaty with Russia.

Oct. 29. Prince Hohenlohe becomes Imperial Chancellor in succession to Caprivi.

Italy

May 5. New Abyssinian Agreement between England and Italy.

England

March. Rosebery's Ministry (to June, 1895).

May 12. Agreement with the Congo State. A strip is ceded to England (Cape to Cairo). German and French protest.

August. Abandonment of the English Agreement of May 12 with the Congo State.

December. Dissolution of the Imperial Federation League. Its programme is taken over by the British Empire League.

1894

The Matabeles forced to submit.

Jan. 4. Conclusion of an alliance between France and Russia.[31]

France

May. Protest of France and Germany against the English agreement with the Congo State.

June 25. Assassination of President Carnot. (The German Emperor is represented at the funeral.) Carnot is succeeded by Casimir Périer (to 1895).

Hanotaux becomes Foreign Minister.

The Dreyfus Case. Alleged espionage on behalf of Germany. A wave of strong anti-German feeling.

Russia

An alliance with France concluded. [31]

Nov. 1. Death of the Czar Alexander III. Accession of Nicholas II.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to Petersburg.

Commercial Treaty with Germany.

The Balkan States

March 30. Dismissal of the Bulgarian Minister-President Stambuloff.

Japan

War with China over Korea.

[31] *L'Alliance Franco-Russe,* Nos. 91, 92.

1895

Germany

April. Joins in the protest of France and Russia against the peace of Shimonoseki.

June. Opening of the Kiel Canal.

July-August. Rejection of the English scheme for the partition of Turkey.

August. The Emperor at Cowes.

Austria-Hungary

May. Count Goluchowsky becomes Foreign Minister (to 1906) in place of Kalnoky.

The alliance with Serbia is not renewed.

England

England drops the Mediterranean Agreement of 1887 with Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Dispute with Venezuela and the United States.

Ashanti conquered.

June. Salisbury's Third Ministry (to 1902).

Chamberlain becomes Secretary for the Colonies.

July-August. The English scheme for the

1895

partition of Turkey is rejected by Germany.[32]

August. The Emperor at Cowes. Salisbury tries to win the Emperor over to the plan mentioned above, but the proposal is again declined.[32]

Aug. 24. Article in the *Saturday Review* inciting to war against Germany.[33]

Dec. 30. Jameson (the administrator of the English colony of Rhodesia) raids the Transvaal.

France

President Faure (to 1899).

April. Objection by France, Russia, and Germany to the peace of Shimonoseki.

Russia

Jan. 26. Death of the Foreign Minister, von Giers. He is succeeded by Prince Lobanoff (to 1896).

Mar. 11. Anglo-Russian convention over the demarcation of the Russo-Afghan frontier in the Pamir region.

[32] *Cf.* the article by R. Fester, *Das angebliche Bündnisangebot Englands von* 1895 (the alleged English proposal for an alliance), Grenzboten, 1921, p. 171 *et seq.*

[33] Quoted, *e.g.*, by H. F. Helmolt, *Ein Vierteljahrhundert Weltgeschichte*, 1894-1919, Charlottenburg, 1919, p. 20.

1895

October. Lobanoff—on his way home from France—visits the German Emperor at Hubertusstock in order to explain that the increase in French armaments is harmless to Germany.

The Balkan States

July 15. Assassination of Stambuloff.
The alliance between Serbia and Austria-Hungary is not renewed.

Turkey

Disturbances in Armenia and Macedonia.

America

Cleveland takes a strong line against England.
Extension of the Monroe Doctrine.

Japan

April 17. Peace of Shimonoseki with China.

April 23. Russia, France, and Germany object to the occupation by Japan of any territory in the Asiatic mainland.

Nov. 8. Peace with China at Peking. Liantung is restored to China.

1896

Germany

Telegram from the Emperor to President Krüger: Congratulations on the defeat of Jameson's predatory raid into the Transvaal.

May. The Triple Alliance secretly renewed.[34]

Sept. 5. Visit of the Czar to Breslau.

Oct. 24. Bismarck publishes the Reinsurance Treaty in the *Hamburger Nachrichten.*

Austria-Hungary

May. The Triple Alliance secretly renewed.[35]

Sept. 30. The alliance with Rumania continued.[35]

Italy

March 1. Defeated by the Abyssinians at Adua.

March. Fall of Crispi. Rudini becomes Minister-President (to 1898). Italy begins to turn to the Western Powers. Her relations with Austria-Hungary grow worse.
May. The Triple Alliance secretly renewed.

[34] Pribram, p. 229 *et seq.* [35] Pribram, p. 73 *et seq.*

REVAL—1908.
The Emperor Nicolas, King Edward VII., and their suites.

1896

Sept. Recognition of the French protectorate over Tunis.

Oct. 24. Marriage of the heir to Princess Helene of Montenegro.

England

January. Great excitement over the Kruger telegram.

Feb. 1. Article in the *Saturday Review*: "Germaniam esse delendam."

The *Daily Mail* is founded by Harmsworth-Northcliffe.

War for the conquest of the Sudan.

The Afridi rebellion is put down.

France

January. The French Ambassador in London declares that "France has only one enemy in the world—Germany. England can shape her policy accordingly."[36]

April.—Méline's Ministry.

August. Annexation of Madagascar.

October. Visit of the Czar to Paris.

Russia

April 9. Agreement with Japan over Korea.

[36] *Cf.* the *Deutsche Revue*, September, 1908, p. 260.

1896

Aug. 30. Death of Prince Lobanoff.

China grants a concession for a railway to Port Arthur and the Pacific. She receives an assurance of Russian protection.

The Balkan States

Bulgaro-Russian *rapprochement.*

Feb. 14. The Bulgarian heir adopts the orthodox faith.

Sept. 30. Renewal of the alliance between Rumania and Austria-Hungary, and subsequently (1899) with the two other powers of the Triple Alliance.[35]

Japan

June 4. Commercial and Shipping Treaty with Germany.

June 9. Agreement with Russia over Korea.

1897

Germany

June 15. Tirpitz appointed Secretary of State for the Navy.

July 23. Agreement with France over Togo.

August. Visit of the Emperor to Peterhof. Muravieff's objections, based on the " right of first anchorage " (*droit du premier mouillage*) which he advocated, are overruled and an agreement is reached. Germany's lease of Kiao-chau is approved. Russia reserves the right to acquire Port Arthur.

Oct. 20. Von Bülow Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Baron Marschall, formerly Foreign Secretary, becomes Ambassador in Constantinople.

Nov. 14. Occupation of Kiao-chau.

December. Departure of the reinforcements for Eastern Asia under the command of Prince Henry.

Austria-Hungary

April 24. The Emperor Francis Joseph in Petersburg. Austro-Russia agreement over the policy to be pursued by both powers in the Balkan Peninsula.[37]

Nov. 5. Agreement between Austria-Hungary and Italy over Albania.

[37] Pribram, p. 57.

1897

Italy

Peace at Addis Abeba between Italy and Abyssinia.

December. Camille Barrère becomes French Ambassador to Italy and works for an alliance with France.

England

January. Arbitration Treaty with America (for five years).

Canadian tariff : England receives a preference of 25 per cent. over foreign countries. Milner appointed High Commissioner for South Africa.

Sept. 11. The *Saturday Review* again demands war against Germany.

France

April. Meeting of Prince Hohenlohe and the minister Hanotaux in Paris—the only meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the two states between 1871 and the World War.

July 23. Agreement with Germany over Togo.

Aug. 23 *to* 29. President Faure at Peterhof.

1897

The Czar speaks of Russia and France as the " Allies " for the first time.

Sept. 18 *to* 21. The Czar present at the manœuvres at Compiègne.

Russia

Count Muravieff Foreign Minister (to 1900).

April 24. Agreements between the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph as to the policy to be pursued by the two states in the Balkans.[37]

The Balkan States

Serbo-Bulgarian Commercial Treaty.

March. Visit of King Alexander of Serbia to Sofia.

Turkey

April to December. Turkey victorious in war against Greece.

Dec. 16. Peace of Constantinople.

America

Conclusion of a " Gentleman's Agreement " between France, England, and America against the alleged Pan-German menace. The United States of America

1897

undertakes to give help against Germany and Austria-Hungary in case of war.[38]

January. Arbitration Treaty with England (for five years).

McKinley (a Republican) President (to 1901).

June. Annexation of Hawaii.

July. The Dingley Tariff.

Japan

Protest of Japan against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States of America.

[38] Roland G. Usher, *Pangermanism*, London, 1913, Chapter X, p. 139 *et seq.* *The Problem of Japan*, Amsterdam, 1918, p.119 *et seq.* (particularly p. 134). W. S. Blunt, *My Diaries*, part II.

A similar " Gentleman's Agreement," said to have been made in 1913 between Wilson and England with reference to the coming World War, is discussed in a lecture delivered by the ex-Ambassador, von Kemnitz, in November, 1921. America is said to have promised England benevolent neutrality and plentiful supplies of arms and ammunition. (*Tägl. Rundschau*, No. 533/21.)

1898

General

January. The Crete dispute.

Germany

March 6. Kiao-chau Treaty with China.

April. Germany rejects the English proposal for an alliance—directed expressly against Russia—in order to avoid being used as an English continental sword against Russia and to preserve the peace of the world.[39]

April 10. Navy Bill.

May. Manila dispute with the United States.

July 30. Death of Prince Bismarck.

October. Colonial agreement with England about the Portuguese colonies.

Oct. 13 *to Nov.* 24. The Emperor and Empress visit Palestine.

Italy

Nov. 21. Commercial Treaty with France.

England

Lord Salisbury's proposal to Germany to participate in intervention against America

[39] *Cf.* the article of F. Salomon, *Die englisch-deutschen Bündnisverhandlungen von* 1898-1901 *im weltpolitischen Zusammenbang.* Grenzboten, 1920, p. 200 *et seq.*

1898

in order to prevent the Spanish-American War. It is rejected by Germany.[40]

May 19. Death of Gladstone.

May 20. Occupation of Wei-hai-wei.

June 14. Anglo-French Treaty with reference to Nigeria. France yields to the English ultimatum.

Sept. 2. Kitchener's victory at Omdurman (Sudan). Defeat of the Dervishes.

Sept. 19. Kitchener's arrival at Fashoda. Anglo-French crisis. Danger of war.

October. Colonial treaty with Germany in relation to the Portuguese colonies.

Nov. 4. France submits to the English ultimatum. The tricolour is hauled down at Fashoda.

France

Electoral victory of the Moderate Republican (leader—Waldeck-Rousseau), Radical (leader—Clémenceau), and Socialist (leader —Jaurès) *bloc.*

June 29. Delcassé becomes Foreign Minister (to June 6, 1905). The negotiations

[40] When the English slandered Germany in 1902 (see under 1902) the German Government published the documents relating to this matter. *Cf. Staatsarchiv*, vol. 66, and Schulthess' *Europ. Geschischtskalender*, 1902, p. 38.

1898

with reference to a Franco-German agreement about the Portuguese colonies are not continued by Delcassé.

July 18. Captain Marchand hoists the tricolour in Fashoda.

Nov. 4. France yields to the English ultimatum. The tricolour is hauled down in Fashoda.

November. Paul Cambon appointed Ambassador in London.

Russia

March 10. The Czar Nicholas gives 90 million roubles for the building of the Fleet.

March 27. Occupation of Port Arthur.

June 25. The independence of Korea is recognised by Russia and Japan.

Aug. 24. Russia issues invitations to a peace conference.

Turkey

January. Dispute over Crete.

Oct. 13 *to Nov.* 24. The Emperor William II. in Constantinople and Palestine.

Nov. 19. The German Emperor makes a pro-Islam speech in Damascus.

1898

America

April to August. America successful in war for Cuba, Porto-Rico, and the Philippines against Spain.

Dec. 10. Peace of Paris.

REVAL—1908.
King Edward and the Empress Alexandra.

1899

General

May 21 *to July* 29. First Peace Conference at The Hague.

Agreement to set up an international court of arbitration at The Hague.

Germany

Feb. 12. Acquisition of the Carolines and Marianas from Spain.

March. Cecil Rhodes in Berlin. He is received by the Emperor. The construction of a Cape to Cairo telegraph and, later, of a railway (with German *personnel* and material) through German East Africa is approved. In return Rhodes promises to use his influence to secure the concession of Samoa to Germany.

Nov. 8. The Czar with Muravieff in Potsdam.

Nov. 20 *to* 27. The Emperor with Bülow in England.

Dec. 2. Compact with England and America with regard to the South Sea Islands (the Samoa Agreement).

December. The German mail steamers (*Bundesrat* and *Herzog*) unlawfully captured by English ships off the coast of Africa during the Boer War.

1899

German-Turkish agreement with regard to the Bagdad railway.

England

" Treaty of Windsor " with Portugal which undoes the effect of the agreements of October, 1898, with Germany.

January. Sudan compact with the Egyptian Government.

March 21. England and France conclude an Agreement with regard to Africa (The Sudan Agreement).

April 28. Agreement with Russia on the question of spheres of interest in China.

Sir John Fisher, English representative at the Peace Conference at The Hague :

" If the welfare of England requires it international agreements will go to Hell ! "[41]

Oct. 9. Beginning of the Boer War.

Nov. to Dec. English defeats in the Boer War.

November. Chamberlain advocates an alliance with Germany and America. No alliance is concluded owing to the refusal of America and the complications resulting

[41] H. Friedjung, *Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus* (" The Age of Imperialism "). Berlin, 1919, p. 277.

1899

from the unlawful seizure of the German mail steamers.[42]

December. The Samoa Agreement.

Lord Curzon appointed Viceroy of India.

France

March 21. Agreement with England about Africa (The Sudan Agreement).

President Loubet (to 1906).

Waldeck-Rousseau's Ministry.

Occupation of Kwang-Chau-Wan.

Russia

April 28. Agreement with England with reference to China.

America

Sept. 6. Letter of Senator Hay on the question of the Open Door in China : the policy of the Great Powers towards China should be moderated.

Oct. 3. Arbitration compact with England in the Venezuela dispute.

December. The Samoa Agreement.

[42] *Cf.* the article of F. Salomon.[39]

1900

General

May. Disorders in China.

June 20. Murder of the German Minister, von Ketteler. Siege of the German legation in Peking.

Aug. 14. Occupation of Peking by European and Japanese troops.

October. Count Waldersee takes command of the European troops in China.

Germany

Franco-Russian proposal for action against England which is wholly absorbed in the Boer War. It is rejected by Germany in order that the peace of the world may be preserved.[43]

The Queen of England thanks the Emperor warmly for communicating this decision. The communication at once shows that the Franco-Russian insinuation that the idea originated with Germany is a crooked intrigue.

June 14. Navy Bill.

Oct. 16. Agreement with England about China.

[43] *Cf., e.g.,* O. Hammann, *Der missverstandene Bismarck,* Berlin, 1921, p. 73, and R. Kjelten, *Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter* 1871-1914, in Schmoller's *Jahrbuch,* 1921, p.124.

1900

Oct. 18. Von Bülow appointed Imperial Chancellor (to 1909).

Dec. 5. Naval convention between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.[44]

Italy

Jan. 24. Sudan Treaty with France.

July 29. Assassination of King Humbert. Accession of King Victor Emmanuel III.

Dec. 5. Naval convention with Germany and Austria-Hungary.[44]

Dec. 14 *to* 16. Secret treaty between Italy and France with regard to the Mediterranean (Morocco and Tripoli).

December. Renewal of the Albanian Agreement of 1897 between Italy and Austria.[45]

England

January. Declaration by Lord Salisbury: "Food stuffs, with a hostile destination, can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this

[44] Pribram, p. 214, Note 175. [45] Pribram, p. 84.

1900

was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure."[46]

Oct. 16. Agreement with Germany with regard to China.

Nov. 6. Lansdowne becomes Foreign Secretary.

Dec. 1. Panama Canal Agreement with America. Australia receives a constitution.

France

Deschanel (subsequently President of the Republic) delivers an inaugural address to the French Academy—" Germany is the foe. It is France's task to bring Russia and England together."

February. The Franco-Russian plan for action against England (absorbed in the Boer War) fails owing to Germany's refusal.[43]

The Sultanates of Bornu and Kanem (southern Sahara) overthrown.

November. Enthusiastic reception of the Boer President, Paul Krüger, in Paris. He is received by the President.

Dec. 14 *to* 16. Secret Mediterranean agreement with Italy.

[46] John B. Moore, *A Digest of International Law*, VII, Washington, 1906, p. 685.

CHERBOURG—1909.
The Emperor Nicolas receives President Fallieres on board the "Standart."

1900

Russia

June 21. Death of Count Muravieff.

Occupation of Manchuria during the Boxer rising.

Financial agreement with Persia.

America

Dec. 1 (*and Nov.* 18, 1901). Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (with reference to the Panama Canal) with England. (English rights substantially cut down.)

1901

General

Sept. 7. Peace at Peking between China and the Powers.

Extract from a letter of Jan. 12 from the Belgian Foreign Minister—"Everything shows . . . that the Emperor, whose main preoccupation is the maintenance of peace in Europe, is determined now as ever to avoid friction and to preserve as good relations with France as the situation permits.[47]

Germany

Jan. 21. The Emperor at the Queen of England's deathbed.

March. England, appealing to the agreement of Oct. 16, 1900, demands a protest against Russia's intentions with regard to Manchuria.

Germany refuses.[48]

March to May. The English proposal for an alliance breaks down on Germany's loyalty to the Triple Alliance, as England objects to the participation of the other states of that alliance.[49]

[47] Schwertfeger, vol. I, p. 68.

[48] For details *cf.* J. Hashagen, *Umrisse der Weltpolitik*, vol. I, Leipzig, 1918, p. 111, and O. Hammann, *Zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges*, Berlin, 1918, p. 126 *et seq.*

[49] *Cf.* the article of F. Salomon referred to under [39].

1901

August. King Edward VII. at Wilhelmshöhe.

September. Visit of the Czar to Danzig.

October. A fresh Russian proposal for action against England (absorbed in the Boer War) is rejected by Germany.[50]

Austria-Hungary

October. Sokol (gymnastic club) fête in Prague. (Czechs, Russians, and French fraternise.)

Italy

February. Lanardelli, an enemy of Austria, becomes Minister-President.

April. Visit to Toulon of an Italian squadron under the Duke of Genoa. It is welcomed by President Loubet.

England

Jan. 22. Death of Queen Victoria. The German Emperor attends the obsequies in London.

Accession of King Edward VII.

Jan. 22. England rejects the proposed co-operation in the Bagdad Railway

[50] Hammann, *Der missverstandene Bismarck*, p. 74; Kjelten (see [43]), p. 126.

1901

enterprise. From that time England opposes the scheme altogether.[51]

March to May. England's proposal for an alliance with Germany breaks down on the latter's loyalty to the Triple Alliance. [49]

Oct. 25. Anti-German speech of Chamberlain, the Secretary for the Colonies. Attack on the behaviour of the German Army in 1870-1 with the object of refuting the charges made against the English troops in the Boer War (concentration camps, farm burning).[52]

Public opinion demands an alliance with France.

France

April 22 *to* 24. Delcassé in Petersburg.

July 26. Treaty with Morocco, which paves the way for "peaceful penetration."

Sept. 18 *to* 21. The Czar attends the manœuvres in the region of Compiègne. President Loubet suggests an Anglo-Russian understanding.

Russia

Jan. 7. Count Lambsdorff becomes Minister for Foreign Affairs (to 1906).

[51] K. Helfferich, *Die deutsche Türkenpolitik*, Berlin, 1921, p. 16.

[52] *Cf.* Schulthess' *Europ. Geschichtskalender*, 1901, p. 221.

1901

September. During the Czar's visit to Danzig he surprises the German Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor, von Bülow, with the intimation that he is making preparations for a war against Japan.

September. The Czar at the French manœuvres.

October. Fresh Russian proposal for action against England during the Boer War. Germany once more declines.[50]

Turkey

Anglo-Turkish dispute over the port of Koweit, the natural terminus of the Bagdad railway. England refuses to allow the railway to be carried to the Persian Gulf.

America

President Roosevelt (to 1909) a Republican. Pan-American Congress in Mexico

Japan

May 2. Katsura's Ministry.

1902

Germany

Jan. 8. Bülow replies in the Reichstag to Chamberlain's speech on Oct. 25, 1901.

February. Prince Henry in America.

(The English press uses the occasion to insinuate that during the Spanish-American War Germany pursued an anti-American policy. [*Cf.* 1898.] Germany proves the falsity of these insinuations by publishing official documents. In a memorandum of March 6 the Belgian Foreign Office remarks as to this: "Thus the English intrigue with the object of preventing a *rapprochement* between Germany and the United States at the moment of Prince Henry's journey to New York has had an effect the opposite of what its author expected. It has led to the publication of documents which prove that Germany never departed from strict neutrality during the Spanish-American conflict and refused to co-operate in any step designed to bring pressure to bear on the Government of the United States. It has therefore cleared up a misunderstanding which clouded the relations between the two countries."[53])

[53] See [40] and Schwertfeger, vol. I, pp. 98 and 99.

1902

June 28. The Triple Alliance Treaty is renewed.[54]

As to this the Belgian Foreign Office remarks in a memorandum of July 15: . . . " What is known for certain is that the Triple Alliance is purely defensive, and has no other aim in view than the maintenance of peace. . . ."[55]

July 25. Germany concurs in the prolongation of the Austro-Rumanian Alliance

Aug. 6 *to* 9. The Emperor at Reval.

Nov. 7. The Emperor at Sandringham.

December (*to February*, 1903). Anglo-German action against Venezuela. Italy (subsequently) associates herself with it. Anti-German agitation in England and America.

Austria-Hungary

April 17. The alliance with Rumania is continued.[56]

June 28. The Triple Alliance renewed.[54]

Italy

June. Prinetti, the Foreign Minister, informs France that the Triple Alliance

[54] Pribram, p. 92. [55] Schwertfeger, vol. I, p. 100.
[56] Pribram, p. 85.

1902

compact contains no stipulations as to an attack on France.

Nov. 1 and 2. Secret neutrality agreement with France for the eventuality of a Franco-German war.[57]

Dec. 12. Italy associates herself with the Austro-Rumanian alliance.[56]

Italy associates herself with the Anglo-German action against Venezuela.

England

Beginning of the English "encircling" policy against Germany.

Jan. 30. Anglo-Japanese alliance directed against Russia and Germany.

May 31. Peace of Pretoria.

July 11. Balfour's Ministry (to 1905).

Colonial conference in London. Political, economic, and military questions are discussed but without result.

December (*to February*, 1903). The joint Anglo-German action against Venezuela is condemned by public opinion in England (the Northcliffe press).

[57] *Cf.* the letters passing between Delcassé, Barrère, and Prinetti in the French Yellow Book of December, 1919. Also Oskar Müller, *Der italienische Rückversicherungsvertrag* (the Italian Reinsurance Treaty) in *Deutsche Politik* of January 16, 1920.

1902

France

March 16. Franco-Russian declaration on the Far Eastern question : Maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East in case of any threat to China or Korea.[58]

November. Negotiations with Spain (Sagasta's Ministry) for the partition of Morocco, England being excluded. After the fall of Sagasta's Ministry the Conservative Ministry of Silvela refuses to continue the negotiations out of regard for England.

The Combes Ministry (to 1905).

Nov. 1 *and* 2. Secret neutrality agreement with Italy to operate in case of a Franco-German War.[57]

Russia

March 16. Joint declaration with France on the subject of the Far East (see above and [58]).

April 8. Agreement with China with regard to Manchuria. Russia undertakes to evacuate within eighteen months.

May. Military convention between Russia and Bulgaria.[59]

[58] Staatsarchiv, vol. 69, No. 13066.

[59] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives. Berlin, White Book, published by the Foreign Office, p. 12.

1902

August. Meeting of the Czar and the German Emperor at Reval. The Czar intimates that he proposes to begin the war against Japan in 1904.

The Balkan States

April 17. The Rumanian alliance renewed with Austria-Hungary, and subsequently with the other powers of the Triple Alliance.[56]

Turkey

January. A fresh concession to the Bagdad Railway Company.

America

February. Visit to America of Prince Henry of Prussia.

May. German-American shipping agreement.

December (*to February*, 1903). Anti-German agitation in America in connection with the Venezuela dispute.

Japan

Jan. 30. Alliance with England—directed against Russia.

1903

General

July. Death of Pope Leo XIII. Pontificate of Pius X.

Germany

March 19. Bülow declares in the Reichstag that " the unchanged basis of German policy is that we pursue no active Eastern policy and will not pull anyone's chestnuts out of the fire in Eastern and Balkan affairs."

July. Visit of Waldeck-Rousseau (ex-Minister-President) to the Emperor on his northern cruise.

October. Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar at Wiesbaden and Wolfsgarten.

Agreement with France with reference to the Bagdad railway.

Austria-Hungary

Aug. 31. King Edward VII. in Vienna.

Oct. 1. Meeting of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Czar at Mürzsteg. Agreement for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans and for a joint settlement of any differences arising.

Italy

November. Giolitti becomes Minister-President with Tittoni as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

1903

Dec. 25. Arbitration treaty with France.

England

Tariff war between Germany and Canada.

King Edward VII.'s journeys to Italy, France, Portugal, and Austria.

July. Naval panic and fears of invasion. Anti-German agitation. New naval base on the Firth of Forth.

France

April. President Loubet in Rome.

May. Visit of King Edward VII. to Paris.

July. President Loubet with the Foreign Minister, Delcassé, in London. First visit of a French premier to England.

Oct. 14. Arbitration treaty between England and France.

Agreement with Germany with reference to the Bagdad railway.

Russia

Military agreement with Persia.

Witte becomes Minister-President (to 1906).

August. Establishment of a Viceroy of the Far East.

October. It is decided to keep Manchuria.

Oct. 1. The Mürzsteg agreements with Austria in relation to Macedonia.

1903

Meeting of the Czar with the Emperor William II. in Wiesbaden and Wolfsgarten. The Czar explains that the preparations for the war with Japan are not as far advanced as he had hoped, and he had therefore postponed the war. It would not begin in 1904 as originally intended.

The Balkan States

June 5. The assassination of King Alexander of Serbia.

He is succeeded by Peter Karageorgevicz (Russia's candidate).

Pashitsh appointed Minister.

Insurrection against Turkey in Macedonia (to 1905).

Turkey

March. Distribution of the concessions for the remaining sectors of the Bagdad railway.

November. The Mürzsteg agreements accepted.

America

November. Panama becomes an "independent" republic under the actual suzerainty of the United States.

August. Japan demands the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia.

1904

General

Feb. 22. Decision of The Hague Tribunal in the Venezuela question.

Germany

February. Very benevolent neutrality towards Russia in the Russo-Japanese War.

Native rising in German South-West Africa (to 1906).

July 12. Arbitration treaty with England. An arbitration treaty with the United States is rejected by the American Senate.

October. Opening of the first section of the Bagdad railway.

Nov. 17. The Emperor proposes to the Czar the conclusion of a Russo-German compact as a defence against English aggressiveness.[60]

Dec. 12. Germany receives an assurance of Russian support in case of complications ensuing on the delivery of coal to the Russian Baltic fleet.[61]

[60] *Briefe Wilhelms II. an den Zaren,* 1894-1914 (Letters of William II. to the Czar, 1894-1914). Published by Walter Goetz, Berlin, 1920. Letters Nos. 39 and 40.

[61] *Cf.* Kjellen, *Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter* 1871-1914, in Schmoller's *Jahrbuch,* 1921, p. 143; also Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 345, No. 25.

1904

Austria-Hungary

Oct. 15. Gives Russia an assurance of benevolent neutrality.[62]

Italy

April. Visit of President Loubet to the Quirinal.

April 8. Anglo-French colonial agreement. The conflicting interests of the two countries are compromised. Morocco left to France. Beginning of the "Entente Cordiale."

England

June 1. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, instructs the Ambassador in Petersburg to declare that the English Government observe "with great concern that rice and provisions will be treated as unconditionally contraband, a step which they regard as inconsistent with the law and practice of nations."[63]

July 12. Arbitration treaty with Germany.

Aug. 25. Lord Lansdowne threatens that if Japan takes up arms against Germany owing to the German coal deliveries to Russia England would, at the request

[62] Pribram, p. 98.

[63] John B. Moore, *A Digest of International Law*, vol. 7, Washington, 1906, p. 686.

1904

of the Japanese Government, consider the *casus fœderis* as having arisen. (What about England's supply of war material to Japan !)

Sept. 7. England establishes a protectorate over Tibet. Entry into Lhasa.

October. Violent anti-German agitation in connection with the Dogger Bank incident. The military periodical, *Army and Navy Gazette*, threatens an attack on the German Fleet.

December. The distribution of the English Fleet is changed.

France

Feb. 15. France declares her neutrality in the Russo-Japanese War.

April. Visit of President Loubet to the Quirinal.

April 8. Anglo-French colonial treaty. Morocco left to France. Beginning of the " Entente Cordiale."

Aug. 28. France breaks off diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Oct. 6. Secret treaty with Spain with reference to Morocco.

Russia

Feb. 10. The Russo-Japanese War begins

COWES—1909.

On board the "Standart." The Princess of Wales, Isvolsky, the Prince of Wales (the present King).

1904

with an attack by the Japanese on the Russian Fleet off Port Arthur.

Oct. 21 *to* 22. The Dogger Bank incident.

The Balkan States

March 30. Treaty between Serbia and Bulgaria.

Turkey

1904 *to* 1905. Insurrection in Arabia under English influence.

Sept. 1. Opening of the first portion of the Hedjaz railway.

Arbitration Treaty with France and England.

America

An arbitration treaty with Germany is rejected by the Senate.

Re-election of President Roosevelt.

May. The construction of the Panama Canal begins.

Japan

Feb. 10. Beginning of the Russo-Japanese War.

1905

General

April 21. Germany proposes that an international conference should be assembled to deal with the Moroccan question.

June 7. The Norwegian declaration of independence. The Scandinavian Union is dissolved.

October. Extract from a report of the Belgian Minister in Berlin—"The old grouping of the Powers is out of order, and tentative efforts are being made to create a new one. The eternal campaign to isolate Germany has produced the Anglo-French *rapprochement* as its first act, the alliance between England and Japan as its second. The third act is the attempt at an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*, the way to which is being prepared by the London press, which is trying to prove that the Anglo-Japanese compact is not directed against Russia, and in no way prevents an understanding between the Czar's Empire and England. . . ."[64]

[64] Schwertfeger, vol. 2, pp. 70, 71.

1905

Increase in the armies of the Great Powers from 1905 to 1907 :[65]

Russia	39,000
France	20,000
Germany	7,000
Austria-Hungary	——

Expenditure by the Great Powers on their fleets from 1905 to 1914 :[66]

	Annual Average per head of population (in marks).*	Total during the ten years (in thousand million marks).
England	17·8	8
France	8·07	3·2
United States of America	5·86	5·3
Germany	5·82	3·8
Italy	5·05	1·7
Japan	3·05	1·6
Russia	1·94	2·9
Austria-Hungary	1·89	·96

* Rate of Exchange then (approx.) 20 marks=£1.

Germany

March 31. The Emperor at Tangier.

Germany maintains her rights in face of the " Tunification " of Morocco.

Dispute with France.

[65] Count Max Montgelas, *Zur Schuldfrage*, Berlin, 1921, p. 13.

[66] *Nauticus* (German Naval Annual), Berlin, 1914, pp. 534, 535.

1905

July 24. Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar at Björkö. Agreement on the Emperor's draft proposal for the conclusion of a defensive and offensive alliance between the two peoples with a provision that their respective allies and other states might come in also if they wished. The scheme was put forward as the nucleus of a League of Nations without supreme authority. It is not ratified owing to the opposition of the Russian Government.[67]

England

In the spring King Edward VII. spends several weeks travelling in France and Algiers.

Discussions with President Loubet and Delcassé.

England begins to construct Dreadnoughts.

Feb. 3. The Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Lee, threatens the destruction of the German Fleet: "If a naval war were declared the English fleet would strike before people on the other side (therefore in Germany) had time to read the declaration of war in the newspapers."[68]

[67] The text of the agreement is printed in the Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 20.

[68] *Cf., e.g.*, H. Friedjung, *Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus*, Berlin, 1919, pp. 459, 460.

1905

June. In spite of the improvement in Franco-German relations England continues the agitation against Germany.

July. An English fleet visits Brest.

August. A French fleet visits Portsmouth.

The English Fleet demonstrates in the Baltic.

Aug. 12. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance extended.

Nov. 21. Resignation of Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

Dec. 10. Campbell-Bannerman's Liberal Ministry. Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

King Edward VII. in France and Algeria. Conferences with President Loubet and Delcassé.

France

Dispute with Germany over Morocco.

June 6. Retirement of Delcassé. His communication of the proposed landing of 100,000 English troops to help France in a Franco-German War.

Rouvier becomes Minister-President and Foreign Minister. The German proposal for a congress is accepted.

Sept. 1. Second treaty with Spain with reference to Morocco.

1905

Russia

Jan. 2. Capitulation of Port Arthur.

January. Revolutionary outbreak.

March 1 *to* 10. Russian defeats at Mukden.

May 27. Destruction of the Russian Fleet at Tsushima.

June 3. The German Emperor proposes to the Czar that President Roosevelt should mediate for peace.[69]

Sept. 5. Peace of Portsmouth with Japan, thanks to President Roosevelt's mediation.

The Anglo-Russian *rapprochement* begins.

October. Demonstration in favour of the establishment of a popular assembly.

Turkey

May 6. Sharp note (demanding reforms) of the six Powers signatory to the Macedonian articles of the Berlin Congress.

Dec. 4. The note accepted.

Japan

Aug. 12. Second alliance with England for ten years.

Sept. 5. Peace of Portsmouth with Russia.

Nov. 17. Treaty with Korea.

[69] *Wilhelm II.'s Letters to the Czar*, No. 47.

1906

General

Jan. 16 *to April* 7. Conference of Algeçiras. The Belgian minister in Berlin refers to it as follows in a report of Jan. 16 : " The English press has left no stone unturned to prevent the Algeçiras Conference from attaining its end. There is no longer any doubt that it was the King of England who (independently of his Government) drove Delcassé into a war policy and gave him a promise (though an impracticable promise) to land 100,000 English soldiers in Holstein. The King's invitation to M. Delcassé during his visit to Paris can only be interpreted as a challenge. If any doubt could still have existed on the point it must have been dissipated by the peculiar proposals of Colonel Barnardiston (English military attaché in Brussels) to General Ducarne. . . ."[70]

Germany

Germany isolated at the Algeçiras Conference.

Dec. 13. The Reichstag dissolved because

[70] (Belg. Aktenst.) *Belgische Aktenstücke*, 1905-1914. Reports of the Belgian representatives in Berlin, London, and Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Brussels. Published by the Foreign Office, Berlin, 1915.

1906

it would not grant the Government's demands for the South-West African campaign.

Austria-Hungary

March. Tariff War with Serbia.

June. Visit of the Emperor William to Schönbrunn.

Oct. 24. Baron von Ährenthal becomes Foreign Minister in succession to Goluchowsky.

Italy

Feb. 8. Sonnino's Cabinet.

Italy takes an anti-German line at the Algeçiras Conference (Visconti Venosta).

May 29. Giolotti's Cabinet.

Dec. 13. Compact between England, France, and Italy with reference to spheres of interest in Abyssinia.

England

January. England enters into agreements with the Belgian Government for the eventuality of war with Germany. Antwerp is to be the supply base for English troops when landed. (Conferences between the English military attaché,

1906

Barnardiston, with the Belgian Chief of Staff, Ducarne.)[71]

Lord Roberts proposes a standing army.

Secret agreements between Grey and Cambon which bind England to France in a Franco-German war.

A joint plan of operations for the eventuality of war is drawn up by the English and French General and Naval staffs.[72] (On this subject the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires in London reports on Jan. 14: "Grey has said repeatedly that Great Britain has entered into engagements with France which she will fulfil to the letter, even in case of a Franco-German war and at any risk.")[73]

Feb. 27. Agreement between England and France with reference to the New Hebrides.

March and May. King Edward VII. in Paris. Delcassé received in March.

[71] See the report (dated April 10, 1906) of General Ducarne to the Belgian Minister of War, which was preserved in the Belgian War Office in a file with the heading "Conventions Anglo-Belges," written in General Ducarne's own hand. It is printed in facsimile in the *Aktenstücke zum Kriegsausbruch* (White Book), published by the Foreign Office, Berlin, p. 61 *et seq.*

[72] Lord Loreburn, *How the War Came*, London, 1919 chapter IV. (?1916 Tr.)

[73] *Belg. Aktenst.* (See [70]), No. 15.

1906

(Report of the Belgian Ambassador in Paris: "In diplomatic circles this demonstration is regarded as unnecessary and extremely dangerous. . . . Taking one thing with another it is feared that it must be regarded as an expression of the English desire to make the situation so intolerable that war is inevitable."[74]

April. Recognition of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet. Lord Haldane in Berlin (to study the organisation of the German Army).

May. Extract from a report of the Belgian minister in Berlin: "Of the methods by which the isolation of Germany is to be effected one of the most effective and frequently employed is the Press campaign. For years Germany has been systematically credited with Machiavellian intrigue, which is foreign to her, and ambitious plans which have never occurred to her. The repetition of these lies has brought it about that German policy is regarded as a menace to European peace and men forget that that policy has given us thirty-five years of peace, and that the danger is not from Germany, which is satisfied with its

[74] Report of March 6, 1906, Schwertfeger, vol. 2, pp. 105, 106. *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 16.

COWES—1909.

On board the "Standart."

King Edward saluting the Czarewitch, who is not seen.

From left to right: The Princess of Wales (the present Queen), Queen Alexandra, Princess Olga (eldest daughter of the Emperor).

1906

possessions, but from the Powers which are intent on changing the map of Europe. . . . The Triple Alliance has guaranteed us peace for a long time. We may doubt whether the new grouping of the Powers, for which efforts are being made, offers the same security. . . .'"[75]

December. The Transvaal is granted a constitution.

Dec. 13. Compact between England, France, and Italy with regard to spheres of interest in Abyssinia.

France

January. Secret agreements between Grey and Cambon binding England to France in a Franco-German war. (See above and [72].)

March and May. King Edward VII. in Paris (see above).

President Fallières (to 1913).

March 7. Leon Bourgeois becomes Foreign Minister.

October. Clémenceau's Ministry.

Russia

May. Isvolsky becomes Foreign Minister (to 1910). Meeting of the First Duma. (Dissolved on July 21.)

[75] Schwertfeger, vol. 2, pp. 116, 117.

1906

The Belgian Minister in Petersburg declares that France can rely on support from Russia in any eventuality.[76]

Part of the Russian loan placed in England.

The Balkan States

March. Tariff war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.

Turkey

April and May. The Akaba incident. English naval demonstration. Rectification of the Turco-Egyptian frontier.

America

Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro.

[76] Schwertfeger, vol. 2, p. 110.

1907

General

June 15 *to Oct.* 18. Second Peace Conference at The Hague.

Increase in the armies of the Great Powers from 1907 to 1914:

Russia (winter)	591,000
,, (summer)	191,000
France	215,000
Germany	132,000
Austria-Hungary	96,000[77]

Germany

January. Option treaty with Denmark.

Feb. 19. Meeting of the newly-elected Reichstag. (Formation of a *bloc* against the Centre and Social Democrats.)

June 3 *to* 6. Visit of the Emperor to Copenhagen.

July 8. The Triple Alliance renewed.[78]

Aug. 3. Meeting of the Emperor (with Bülow) and the Czar (with Isvolsky) at Swinemünde.

September. King Edward VII. (accompanied by Hardinge) at Wilhelmshöhe.

October. Count Wedel Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

[77] Count Max Montgelas, *Zur Schuldfrage*, Berlin, 1921, p. 13.

[78] Pribram, p. 259.

1907

Oct. 29. Agreement with Russia with reference to the Baltic. (The Aaland Islands.)[79]

Nov. 9 *to Dec.* 12. The Emperor in England. He stays at Windsor and Highcliffe.

In the Bagdad railway affair the Emperor makes an offer to leave the approaches to the north coast of the Persian Gulf to England. The English Cabinet replies to this concession with the unacceptable demand that the matter should be brought before a conference at which France and Russia should be represented.[80]

Austria-Hungary

July 8. The Triple Alliance renewed.[78]

Aug. 15. King Edward VII. visits the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl.

Italy

April 18. Meeting of King Edward VII. and King Victor Emmanuel III. at Gaeta.

England

February. King Edward VII. in Paris.

[79] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 26.

[80] K. Helfferich, *Die deutsche Türkenpolitik*, Berlin, 1921, p. 19.

1907

April 8. Meeting of King Edward and King Alfonso XIII. of Spain at Cartagena. (Referring to this event the Belgian Minister in Berlin reports that, "like the alliance with Japan, the *entente cordiale* with France, and the fluctuating negotiations with Russia, this visit of the King of England to the King of Spain is a manœuvre in the campaign for the isolation of Germany which His Majesty Edward VII. has conducted in person with as much persistence as success. . . . This zeal to unite Powers which no one is threatening, ostensibly for purposes of defence, may rightly be regarded as suspicious. . . ."[81]

April 18. Meeting of King Edward VII. and King Victor Emmanuel III. at Gaeta.

April to May. Colonial Conference in London.

May 16. Agreement with reference to the Mediterranean between England, France, and Spain.

May 24. The Belgian Minister in London reports that "it is clear that official England is secretly pursuing an anti-German policy which has the isolation of Germany for

[81] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 29.

1907

its goal, and that King Edward has not disdained to use his personal influence in that cause. But it is surely very dangerous to poison public opinion so openly as the irresponsible press does."[82]

August. Minister-President Clemenceau visits King Edward at Marienbad.

The Orange River Colony is granted a constitution.

Aug. 2. Haldane appointed Secretary of State for War. Legislations, based on the knowledge acquired in Berlin, for the reorganisation of the Army.

Aug. 31. Agreement with Russia with reference to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet.[83]

France

January. Jules Cambon appointed ambassador in Berlin.

February. King Edward VII. in Paris.

May 16. Mediterranean Agreement between France, England, and Spain.

May 23. Treaty with Siam. Extension of the French possessions in Further India.

[82] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 30.

[83] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 21 *et seq.*

COWES—1909.

The Emperor, King Edward, and the Duke of Connaught.

The Empress, the Queen, and the Princess Victoria chatting with the Emperor's daughters on board the "Standart."

1907

June 10. Compact with Japan with reference to China.

August. Clemenceau visits King Edward at Marienbad.

Russia

March 5. Meeting of the Second Duma (dissolved on June 16).

March 26. A Russian squadron visits Portsmouth.

July 28. Treaty with Japan with reference to China.

Aug. 3. Meeting of the Czar (with Isvolsky) and the Emperor William (with Bülow) at Swinemünde.

Aug. 31. Agreement with England with reference to Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet.[83]

Oct. 29. Baltic Agreement (the Aaland Islands) with Germany.[79]

Nov. 14. Meeting of the Third Duma.

Japan

June 9. Treaty with France with reference to China.

July 28. Agreement with Russia on the integrity of China.

1908

General

April 23. Declaration as to the maintenance of the *status quo* in the North Sea and Baltic.[84]

Nov. 15. Belgium assumes the suzerainty of the Congo Colonies.

Dec. 4 *to Feb.* 26, 1909. Conference in London on the reform of naval prize law. The Declaration of London.

Germany

March 25. The German Emperor in Venice.

Aug. 11. King Edward VII. at Homburg.

September. The Casablanca affair (Franco-German dispute).

September. King Edward VII., accompanied by Hardinge, at Kronberg. Hardinge, with veiled threats of war, demands from the Emperor William that the German naval construction programme should be stopped. The Emperor refuses this unreasonable request.

November. Extract from a report of the Belgian minister in Berlin: "Unquestionably we owe the thirty-seven years of

[84] *Cf.* the statements in Kjelten, *Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter* 1871-1914, in Schmoller's *Jahrbuch*, 1921, p. 160 *et seq.*

1908

peace we have enjoyed to Germany and the fundamentally pacific views of the Emperor. . . .''[85]

Austria-Hungary

Jan. 27. Announcement of the project of a railway in the Sandjak by the Foreign Minister, Baron von Achrenthal.

Aug. 13. King Edward VII. visits the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl. Another attempt to detach Austria from the alliance with Germany is rejected out of hand by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Sept. 4. Negotiations between Aehrenthal and Tittoni at Salzburg with regard to the impending annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Sept. 16. Negotiations, also with reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina, between Achrenthal and Isvolsky at Buchlau.

Oct. 3. Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Commercial Treaty with Serbia.

England

The Belgian minister in Berlin reports on Jan. 27: "Monsieur Delcassé boasts

[85] Schwertfeger, vol. 3, p. 99.

1908

that he has preserved the peace of the world, thanks to the encircling policy against Germany which he has pursued in common with the King of England. . . . But when has the peace of Europe been menaced by anything but the French *revanche* idea? The policy which King Edward VII. has followed, on the pretext of saving Europe from an imaginary German danger, has conjured up an only too real French danger which is primarily a menace to us (Belgium). . . ."[86]

Asquith's Ministry (to 1916).

March. Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, proposes that Germany's unpreparedness (not a single Dreadnought to ten English ones) should be exploited to fall upon the German Fleet in time of peace. ("To Copenhagen—*à la* Nelson.")[87]

May 25. President Fallières in London. Franco-British Exhibition.

June 9. Meeting of King Edward VII. with the Czar in Reval roads. Agreements as to reforms in Macedonia and the establishment of an Anglo-Russian community of interests in the Eastern Question. Sir Charles Hardinge advocates that "in the

[86] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 39.

[87] Lord Fisher, *Memories*, London, 1919, p. 4.

1908

interests of peace and the maintenance of the balance of power" Russia should be as strong as possible on land and sea with a view to future developments in Europe.[88]

Oct. 18. English memorandum (Grey) on the solution (in accordance with the Russian view) of the problem of the Straits.[89]

Oct. 28. Publication of an interview with the Emperor William in the *Daily Telegraph.*

France

July 27. Meeting of President Fallières with the Czar off Reval.

August. Minister-President Clemenceau visits King Edward at Marienbad. He induces the King to consider the increase of the Expeditionary Force to be sent in case of war.[90]

December. Congo Treaty with Belgium.

[88] Siebert, *Diplomatische Aktenstücke zur Geschichte der Ententepolitik der Vorkriegsjahre* (Diplomatic records bearing on the history of Entente policy in the years preceding the war). Published by B. von Siebert, ex-Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London, Berlin-Leipzig, 1921, pp. 777-779.

[89] Siebert, pp. 512, 675.

[90] *Cf.* the notes of Mr. Steed, formerly *Times* correspondent in Vienna, published in the *Times* in December, 1920.

1908

Russia

June 9. Meeting of King Edward VII. with the Czar off Reval. Agreements as to reforms in Macedonia and the establishment of an Anglo-Russian community of interests in the Eastern Question.[88]

Sept. 16. Negotiations at Buchlau between Isvolsky and Aehrenthal with reference to the impending annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

October. Isvolsky tells Milovanovic, the Serbian Minister-President, that the object of his policy was the liquidation of all Russian questions outside Europe, so that Russia could return to her European aims. In this policy Serbia, as the champion of the Southern Slavs, was an important factor.[91]

Nov. 12. The Czar to the Serbian Minister-President: "The Bosnian crisis will be settled only by war."[92]

The Balkan States

Oct. 6. Declaration of Bulgarian Independence.

Oct. 7. Proclamation of the incorporation of Crete with Greece.

[91] Boghiczevicz, *Kriegsursachen* (Causes of the War), Zurich, 1919, p. 162.

[92] Boghiczevicz, p. 140.

1908

Serbia turns against Austria-Hungary on account of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Commercial Treaty between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.

Turkey

May. The Hedjaz railway completed to Medina.

July. The Young Turk Revolution. Said Pasha becomes Grand Vizier in place of Ferid Pasha. The constitution of 1876 is restored.

December. Meeting of Parliament.

America and Japan

May 30. Exchange of Notes between America and Japan on the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Pacific.

Cruise of the American Fleet to Japan as a demonstration.

1909

General

April 9. Russia, England, and France recognise the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dec. 17. Death of King Leopold II. of Belgium. Accession of King Albert.

Germany

Feb. 9. Agreement with France over Morocco.

Feb. 10. King Edward VII. in Berlin. (The King tells the Emperor that he regarded the agitation in the press and public opinion in England on the subject of the progressive increase in the German Fleet as absurd. The Emperor had received the Reichstag's sanction for the programme which he had drawn up for the naval forces Germany needed and he was bound to carry out that programme.)[93]

Feb. 29. Bülow promises Austria-Hungary "Nibelungentreue" (deathless loyalty) in the complications arising out of the Bosno-Herzegovinian question.

May. General von der Goltz entrusted by the Sultan with the reorganisation of the Turkish Army.

[93] *Cf.* also Siebert, p. 726.

1909

June 17. Meeting of the Emperor and the Czar in the fjords of Finland.

July 14. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg is appointed Imperial Chancellor (to 1917).

August. Beginning of the attempts at an understanding with England (to the spring of 1912).

Austria-Hungary

February. Understanding with Turkey as to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

March 30. End of the conflict with Serbia. Serbia gives way.

Italy

April 29. Meeting of King Edward VII. with the King of Italy at Baiae. King Edward speaks of the probability of a conflict with Germany before long.[94]

Oct. 23. The Czar at Racconigi.

The Racconigi compact. Italy engages to favour Russia's interests in the question of the Straits, Russia to favour Italy's interests in Tripoli and Cyrenaica.[95]

Dec. 10. Sonnino's Ministry.

[94] Siebert, p. 450.

[95] Pokrowsky's article in the *Pravda* of February 23, 1919. Printed in the White Book *Deutschland schuldig?* German White Book on the responsibility of the authors of the war, Berlin, 1919, p. 188 *et seq.*

1909

England

February. The Belgian minister in Berlin reports: "The King of England assures us that the maintenance of peace has ever been the object of all his efforts. He has said so repeatedly since the beginning of the campaign to isolate Germany which he has carried on so successfully. But it may be remarked that the peace of the world has never been menaced more seriously than since the King of England took up the task of securing it. . . ."[96]

Naval panic and alarm about invasion. Agitation for compulsory military service (Lord Roberts).

March. Acquisition of Siamese territory.

March 12. Great naval Bill.

During the Bosnian crisis France and England, on the suggestion of the French Ambassador in Berlin, Jules Cambon, make secret preparations for mobilisation against Germany. France stops leave in her Eastern army corps and carries out troop movements and other measures preparatory to mobilisation. The British Government agrees with the French to concentrate a squadron at Malta. The British Admiralty makes its preparations. The

[96] *Belg. Aktenst.* No. 54.

1909

preparations of the Entente Powers have to be stopped as the Russian Council of Ministers intimates that it is impossible for Russia to make war.[97]

Aug. 2. Meeting of the Czar and King Edward VII. at Cowes.

France

Feb. 9. Morocco Agreement with Germany.

Anglo-French preparations during the Bosnian crisis. (See above.)

July 24. Briand's Ministry replaces Clemenceau.

July 31. Meeting of the Czar and President Fallières at Cherbourg.

Russia

March. Gutchkoff to the Serbian minister, Kosuticz: "When our armament programme is carried through we will clear up matters with Austria-Hungary. Don't start a war now. Say nothing now about your intentions and make your preparations. Days of rejoicing will come for you." [98]

March. Isvolsky tells the Serbian minister that Italy is inactive in the Triple Alliance,

[97] Siebert, p. 114.

[98] Kosuticz's Report, White Book, p. 112.

1909

while the relations between England, France, and Russia are continually improving, that the struggle with the German world is inevitable, and Serbia will be doomed to a miserable existence until the decay of Austria-Hungary sets in.[99]

June 17. Meeting of the Emperor William and the Czar in the fjords of Finland.

July 31. Meeting of the Czar and President Fallières at Cherbourg.

Aug. 2. The Czar visits the King of England at Cowes.

December. Russo-Bulgarian military convention. Article 5: "Having regard to the fact that the realisation of the high ideals of the Slav peoples in the Balkan Peninsula . . . is only possible after a favourable termination of the conflict between Russia and Germany and Austria-Hungary. . . ."[100]

The Balkan States

March 27. The Crown Prince George of Serbia renounces the succession.

March 30. Serbia gives way in the dispute with Austria. (Declaration of fidelity:

[99] Kosuticz's Report, White Book, p. 112.

[100] White Book, p. 103 *et seq.*

1909

promise to refrain from anti-Austrian agitation.)

April 19. Recognition of the independence of Bulgaria by Turkey.

Oct. 10. Sir Charles Hardinge assures the Serbian minister in London of England's extraordinary sympathy with the Serbian people.[101]

December. Russo-Bulgarian military convention. (See above.)

Turkey

April 13. Counter-revolution in Constantinople.

April 19. The independence of Bulgaria recognised by Turkey.

April 27. Deposition of Abdul Hamid. Mohammed V. succeeds him as Sultan. Hilmi Pasha appointed Grand Vizier.

May. Baron von der Goltz summoned to Constantinople as reorganiser of the Turkish Army.

America

President Taft (to 1913), Republican.

Japan

Jan. 23. Japan guarantees the independence and integrity of the Empire of Korea.

[101] Boghiczevicz, p. 117.

1910

Germany

Nov. 4 *and* 5. The Czar with the Foreign Minister, Sasonoff, at Potsdam.

Italy

March 30. Luzzatti's Ministry. San Guiliano Minister for Foreign Affairs.

England

May 6. Death of King Edward VII. The Emperor William present at the funeral ceremonies in London. Accession of King George V.

May 31. Proclamation of the South African Union.

December. Act for the increase of the Home Fleet (directed against Germany).

Russia

July 4. Manchurian agreement with Japan.

Sept. 28. Resignation of Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister. He is succeeded by Sasonoff. Isvolsky is appointed Ambassador in Paris.

November. The Czar (with Sasonoff) at Potsdam.

The Balkan States

Aug. 28. Montenegro becomes a Kingdom.

1910

October. Venizelos becomes Greek Minister-President.

Turkey

Jan. 10. Hakki Pasha Grand Vizier.

America

January. The Knox proposal: Withdrawal of the Russo-Japanese railway concessions in Manchuria. Rejected by Russia and Japan.

Japan

July 4. Manchurian Agreement with Manchuria.

August. Annexation of Korea.

1911

Germany

May. Constitution for Alsace-Lorraine. The Emperor in London for the unveiling of the monument to Queen Victoria.

June. Commercial Treaty with Japan.

July 1. The *Panther* off Agadir. According to the description of the French publicist, Millet, "a summons to French diplomacy to talk business."[102]
Crisis with France.

Aug. 19. Persian agreement with Russia.

Nov. 4. Agreement with France about Morocco and West Africa.

Italy

Feb. 15. King Peter of Serbia in Rome.

March 27. Giolitti's Ministry replaces that of Luzzatti.

September. Beginning of the war in Tripoli.

England

February. Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

April 29. The Belgian Minister in Paris reports "England, which has pushed France

[102] *Cf.* Schulthess' *Europ. Geschichtskalender*, 1911, p. 422.

COWES -1909.

The Emperor Nicolas, King Edward, the Prince of Wales, the Empress Alexandra, Queen Alexandra, and the Duke of Connaught on board the "Standart.'

1911

into the Moroccan swamp, is considering her handiwork with much satisfaction."[103]

May 16. The Emperor William in London at the unveiling of the monument of Queen Victoria. King George declares that England will put no difficulties in the way of France as regards Morocco. France is only doing in Morocco what England has done in Egypt.

May. Grey informs the German Ambassador that in case of a conflict over Morocco all English obligations would become " operative." He assures him that " England will fulfil her obligations to France in all eventualities and under all circumstances."[104]

July 13. The alliance with Japan renewed for the second time. (England undertakes no obligation to help in a war between Japan and America.)

July 21. Threatening speech by Lloyd George in the House of Commons. In the eventuality of any challenge Germany would find the power of Britain at France's side.

Extract from the report of the Belgian

[103] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 67. [104] Siebert, pp. 417, 419.

1911

Minister in Berlin on Dec. 6: " . . . With or without obligation, verbal or in writing, everyone in England or France regards the 'Entente Cordiale' as a defensive and offensive alliance against Germany. This is the very character which the late King of England desired to give it. The 'Entente Cordiale' is not founded on the positive basis of the defence of common interests, but on the negative ground of hatred of the German Empire. . . ."[105]

Dec. 20. Report of the Russian Ambassador in Paris: " . . . It is very remarkable that in these fateful summer days England, without being bound to France by any formal compact, was prepared to set in motion not only her whole fleet, but also her entire Expeditionary Force. . . ."[106]

France

March 1. Delcassé appointed naval minister.

May 21. Occupation of Fez, in breach of the Algeçiras articles.

June 26. Caillaux' Ministry.

[105] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 85.

[106] Siebert, p. 448. That the English Cabinet was ready for war is further proved by the revelations of Captain Faber in the *Daily Telegraph* in November, 1911.

1911

July 2. Report of the Belgian minister in Paris: "It is now incontestable that the attitude of the French Government led to, or made possible, the landing of the Spanish at Larasch and the dispatch of a German warship to Agadir.[107]

Nov. 4. Agreement with Germany over Morocco and West Africa.

Russia

May 7. Russo-Japanese Treaty with regard to Mongolia.

Aug. 19. Agreement with Germany on the Persian and Bagdad railway questions.

Sept. 14. Assassination of Stolypin.

November. Protectorate Treaty with Mongolia.

Turkey

March. Fresh agreements with the Bagdad Railway Company. (The immediate extension of the line to Bagdad assured.)

September. Beginning of the war for Tripoli with Italy.

America

Visit of the American Fleet to England.

[107] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 85.

1911

February. Agreement between America and Japan on the subject of Japanese immigration.

March 14. In a speech at the Guildhall, in London, Admiral Sims declares that America will prove her friendship for England to the last dollar and the last drop of blood. In a report, written at the same period, the Admiral states that, in discussion with English military and naval circles, he has found general agreement that the war cannot be put off for more than four years, and he agrees with that view.[108]

Japan

May 7. Russo-Japanese agreement over Mongolia.

June. Commercial Treaty with Germany.

July 13. The Anglo-Japanese alliance renewed for the second time.

[108] *Cf. Europaische Staats-und Wirtschaftszeitung*, 1910, Nos. 28 and 29.

1912

General

Feb. 12. China becomes a republic. Juan Shai Kai dictator and subsequently President.

Nov. 12. Great Belgian Army Bill which is to bring up the war strength of the army from 180,000 to 340,000.

Dec. 17. Beginning of the Ambassadors' Conference in London to deal with the Albanian question.

Germany

Feb. 7. Announcement of a new Navy Bill.

Lord Fisher writes in his *Memories*: "The Germans are not building in this feverish haste in order to fight us. No. It is their eternal terror of a second Copenhagen." Until 1915 they were behindhand and their coasts open to the English.[109]

Feb. 8. The English War Minister, Haldane, in Berlin. His offer was as follows: England would engage to make "no unprovoked attack on Germany and refrain from any aggressive policy towards Germany," if in exchange Germany would drop her Navy Bill. Germany could not

[109] Lord Fisher, *Memories*, London, 1919, p. 190.

1912

entertain the idea. During the further negotiations Grey declared that "a direct neutrality agreement would irritate French susceptibilities." England went so far as ultimately to demand the retention of Bethmann in office as he possessed the confidence of England. Although no agreement is reached Germany builds a reduced programme, but England her full programme.[110]

May. Marschall* becomes ambassador in London.

May 10. The new Army Bill is passed. But even now Germany still has twenty-four battalions less than France after the new Cadres Law.

July 4. The Emperor's visit to Baltic Port. Last visit to Russia prior to the outbreak of the war.

Sept. 24. Death of the German Ambassador in London, Baron Marschall. He is succeeded by Prince Lichnowsky.

October. Sasonoff in Berlin.

[110] *Cf.* Bethmann Hollweg, *Betrachtungen zum Weltkriege*, Part I, Berlin, 1919, p. 48 *et seq.*, particularly p. 56; also Admiral von Tirpitz, *Erinnerungen*, Leipzig, 1920 ("My Memories," Hutchinson and Co., London), p. 185 *et seq.*

* Baron Marschall von Biberstein [Tr.].

1912

Dec. 5. The Triple Alliance is renewed.[111]

Austria-Hungary

Feb. 17. Death of Count Aehrenthal. Count Berchtold Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Oct. 21. Conferences between Count Berchtold and San Giuliano at San Rossore. An agreement is reached with regard to Albania.

Italy

July 6. Poincaré tells Isvolsky that France and Russia do not desire the formal withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alliance as " Italy is an obstructive element in the Triple Alliance."[112]

Oct. 18. Peace with Turkey at Lausanne

November. Poincaré reminds Tittoni of the Franco-Italian Agreement of 1902 " by virtue of which France has the right to count on the neutrality of Italy in the event of a war with Germany and Austria. [113]

England

Feb. 8. The War Minister, Haldane, is sent to Berlin.

[111] Siebert, p. 473. [112] Siebert, pp. 468, 469.
[113] Pribram, p. 268 *et seq.*

1912

The Russian ambassador in London reports on Feb. 8: " . . . Not without ambition to increase her colonial possessions, Germany prefers the method of penetration by devoting herself to large-scale enterprises in which she nevertheless always comes into collision with England. . . . The most striking proof seems to me the Bagdad railway. . . . The financial world of almost all Europe, including England, is interested in this project. Yet it is mainly England which places obstacles in the way. . . ."[114]

Feb. 9. Speech of the First Sea Lord,* Churchill, against the German " luxury " fleet.

The English military attaché, Colonel Bridport, tells the Chief of the Belgian General Staff, Jungbluth, that " in case of war England would have landed troops in Belgium immediately without waiting for permission from Belgium."[115]

The Belgian Government makes no kind of protest against this.

[114] Siebert, p. 738.

[115] *Aktenstücke zum Kriegsansbruch, herausgegeben vom Auswärtigen Amt Berlin* (Documents relative to the outbreak of war, published by the Foreign Office in Berlin), pp. 67, 72.

* *Sic* [Tr.].

1912

June. The Belgian minister in Berlin reports that "another and perhaps more fundamental cause of the antipathy of the English nation for the German was passed over in silence by Sir Edward Goschen—I mean rivalry in the realms of industry and commerce. With an envy which is easy to understand England watches a European nation gaining ground every year in the struggle for the world market and in this sphere also menacing the supremacy she had secured. . . ."[116]

June 6. Admiral Limpus receives the command of the Turkish Fleet from the Sultan.

September. Sasonoff at Balmoral.

King George: "In the event of war the English would destroy not only the German Fleet, but the German merchant marine as well. (We will sink every German trading vessel that comes into our hands.)"

Grey: "If occasion arose England would stop at nothing to deal German ascendency the most terrible blow." He confirms the existence of an Anglo-French compact whereby, in the event of a war with Germany, England has engaged to support

[116] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 92.

1912

France not only on sea, but by landing troops on the Continent.[117]

September. Anglo-French naval convention. In the event of war England takes over the protection of the northern coasts of France. The entire French Fleet is transferred to the Mediterranean.[118]

November. Grey to the Russian ambassador: There are two conditions precedent to the immediate intervention by England on the side of Russia in the event of war:

"1. That the war would become a general war through the active intervention of France.

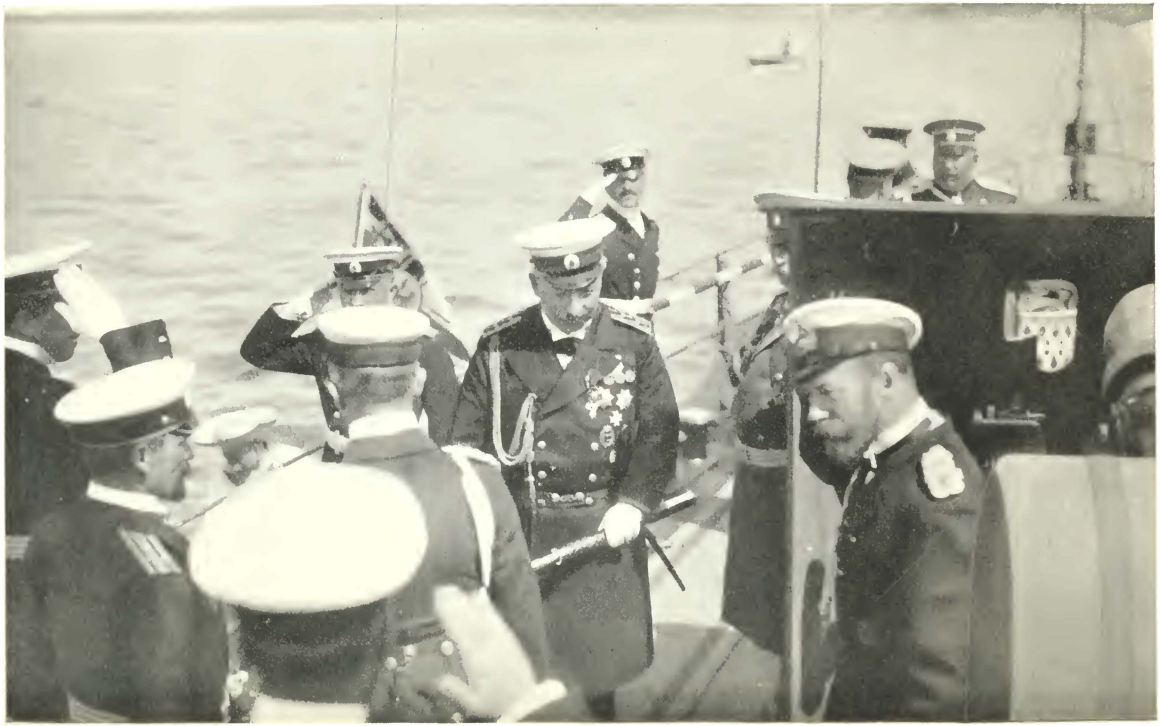
"2. It would be absolutely essential that the responsibility for the attack should fall on the enemy. . . . It would, therefore, be necessary to make the aggressive character of Austrian or German policy as clear as possible."[119]

Nov. 22 and 23. Exchange of Notes between Grey and the French Ambassador. Agreements for mutual armed assistance between England and France in case of

[117] Pokrowsky's article in the *Pravda* of February 23, 1919; printed in the White Book, p. 188 *et seq.*

[118] White Book, p. 141.

[119] Siebert, p. 588.



1909—THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN THE FINNISH FJORDS.
The two Emperors on board a motor-boat.

1912

an unprovoked attack by a third Power or of an "event imperilling general peace."[120]

France

The result of the Cadres Law is that the French Army is stronger than the German by twenty-four battalions.

January. Poincaré, Minister-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

March 30. Establishment of a protectorate over Morocco.

Spring. Poincaré's instructions to the French Ambassador in Berlin: "The German Government seems to be striving for a *rapprochement* (with France) with tireless persistence, but it would be possible only through the return of Alsace-Lorraine. If we entertained such proposals we should throw over England and Russia. We should throw away all the good results of the policy which France has pursued for many years."[121]

July 16. Naval convention between France

[120] The English Blue [White (Tr.)] Book, 1914, No. 105.

[121] Report of the historians, E. Bourgeois and G. Pagès, to the French Senate (in October, 1919) on the question of responsibility. Quoted by F. Thimme, *Preuss. Jahrb.*, April, 1921, p. 64.

1912

and Russia. The French Fleet transferred —even in time of peace—to the eastern Mediterranean in order to facilitate Russia's task of securing the command of the Black Sea (*i.e.*, the Straits).[122]

August. Poincaré in Petersburg. He promises the introduction of the Three Years' Service Law.[123]

Autumn. French General Staff ride on Belgian soil—revealed by Lieutenant-Col. Picard falling ill in Namur.

September. Poincaré to Isvolsky: " . . . If the clash between Russia and Austria involves armed intervention by Germany, France recognises that the *casus fœderis* arises *ipso facto*."[124]

September. Anglo-French naval convention. (See above and [118].)

During the Balkan War telegrams from Isvolsky in Paris on Nov. 17 and 18: " Poincaré leaves the initiative to Russia. If Russia decides on war France will

[122] White Book, pp. 141, 145.

[123] Proved by the report of *l'Humanité* on Clemenceau's conversation with Poincaré in the spring of 1919 and by de Godart's article in the *Courrier Européen* of July 23, 1914—both quoted by Morel, *Truth and the War*, p. 189.

[124] White Book, p. 193.

1912

participate the moment Germany supports Austria-Hungary."[125]

Nov. 22, 23. Exchange of letters between Grey and the French Ambassador. (See above and [120].)

Russia

March. " Secret orders—It is ordered by His Majesty that the announcement of mobilisation is to be also the announcement of war against Austria and Germany."[126]

March. The Balkan Alliance (directed against Austria and Turkey) is founded under Russian leadership. It is kept secret from the Central Powers.[127]

The Czar tells the Serbian Crown Prince, Alexander, that " Serbia's aspirations with regard to Austria-Hungary will soon be realised now."[128]

July 4. Meeting of the Czar (with Sasonoff) and the Emperor William (with Bethmann) off Baltic Port. In all the

[125] White Book, pp. 149, 150.

[126] R. Hoeniger, *Russlands Vorbereitung zum Weltkrieg* (Russia's preparation for the World War), Berlin, 1919, p. 5.

[127] *Cf.* Kjelten, *Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter* 1871-1914, in Schmoller's *Jahrbuch*, 1914, p. 169. As regards the concealment see also the White Book, p. 96.

[128] Boghiczevicz, p. 36.

1912

conversations, amidst professions of the peaceful intentions of Russian policy, nothing was said about the Balkan Alliance concluded in the spring.[129]

July 8. Russo-Japanese agreement for the eventuality of a European war. Russia's rear in the Far East secured.[130]

July 16. Naval Convention between France and Russia. (See above and [122].)

August. Poincaré in Petersburg.[123]

September. Sasonoff at Balmoral.

November. Withdrawal of the order of the preceding March with regard to the opening of hostilities against Germany and Austria, on the ground that it might be advantageous to carry out the concentration without irrevocably depriving the enemy of any hope of avoiding the war. Russia's military measures must therefore be veiled by skilful diplomatic negotiations so that the enemy's fears may be lulled to sleep.[131]

[129] *Cf.* White Book, p. 96.

[130] White Book, p. 140.

[131] *Russlands Mobilmachung für den Weltkrieg. Neue Urkunden zur Geschichte des Weltkrieges* (Russia's mobilisation for the World War. Fresh documents relating to the history of the World War), Berlin, 1919, App. 5.

1912

Nov. 26. Report of the Serbian attaché at Bucarest: "The Russian and French ministers, as friends of Serbia, advise her not to go to extremes in the matter of an outlet on the Adriatic. . . . It is better to wait until Serbia, which is at least twice as large as formerly, has recuperated and recovered her strength so that she may be thoroughly prepared for the important events which are inevitably in store for the Great Powers."[132]

December. The Serbian minister in Petersburg reports a remark of Sasonoff's: "After our great success he has confidence in our power and thinks that we shall bring about the fall of Austria. We must, therefore, rest satisfied for the moment with what we have gained and consider it as merely a stage, for the future is ours."[133]

Dec. 7. Agreement with China about Mongolia.

America

Arbitration Treaty with England.

Japan

July 8. Russo-Japanese agreement which

[132] White Book, p. 125. [133] Boghiczevicz, p. 128.

1912

enables Russia, in the event of a European war, to withdraw her troops from Siberia. Japan is promised Kiaochau.[134]

July 30. Death of the Emperor Mutsuhito. Accession of the Emperor Yoshihito.

The Balkan States

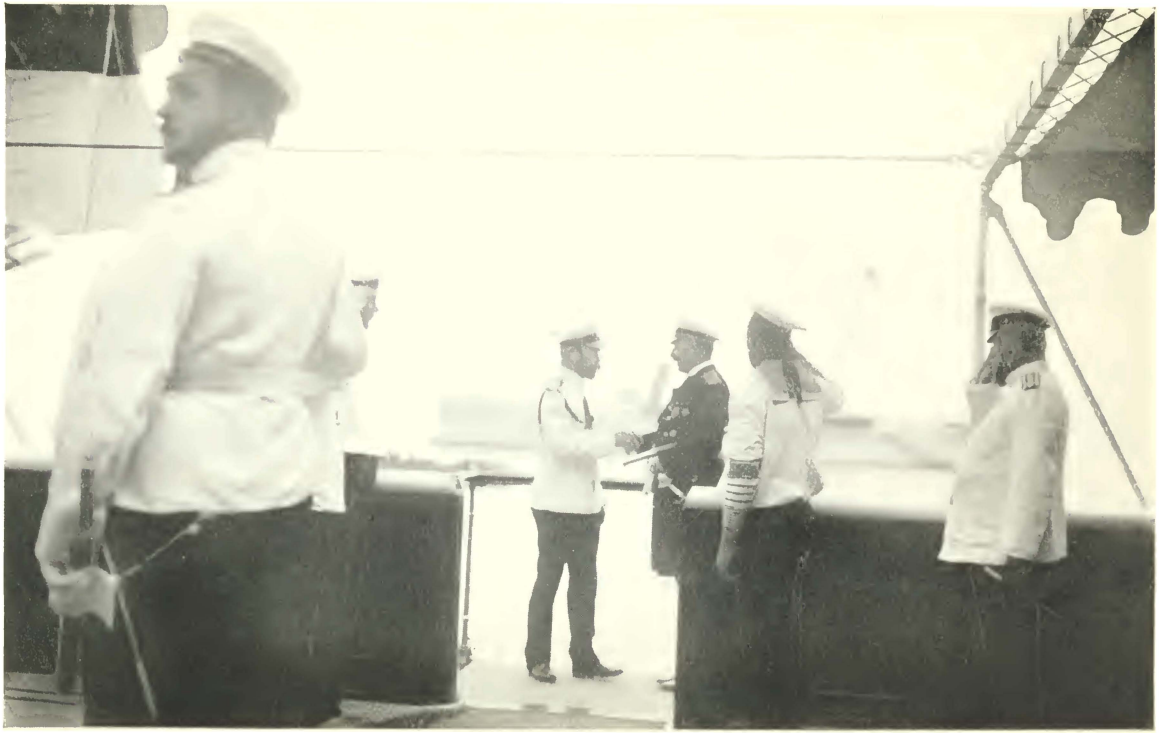
October. First Balkan War (between Turkey and Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, and Greece). Victorious advance of the Allies to the Tchataldja Lines, just north of Constantinople.

Dec. 14. Beginning of peace negotiations in London.

Turkey

Oct. 29. Kiamil Pasha appointed Grand Vizier.

[134] White Book, p. 140.



The two Emperors taking leave.

1913

General

March 28. The great Belgian Army Bill passed.

Germany

January. Von Jagow Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Feb. 26. Germany associates herself with the renewed Austro-Hungarian alliance with Rumania.[135]

Report of the Belgian Minister in Berlin on March 8: " . . . As regards the bellicose plans attributed to Germany it is enough to open a Paris paper any morning to know all about them. Such plans are anything but consistent with the fundamentally religious and peace-loving character of the Emperor. . . ."[136]

March. Army Bill. (Passed on June 30.)

May. King George V. of England (with his wife) and the Czar in Berlin for the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise with Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick.

During the discussions of the political situation the Czar says that " he makes no claim either to Stamboul or the Dardanelles; the Sultan is to remain the gate-

[135] Pribram, p. 107. [136] Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 130.

1913

keeper of the Dardanelles." The King of England unconditionally accepts the Czar's view, which is in accordance with the policy of the German Emperor.

August. Signature of the Anglo-German Agreement with regard to the Portuguese colonies.

Nov. 1. Naval convention between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. (Joint operations of the navies in the Mediterranean.)[137]

Austria-Hungary

Feb. 5. The alliance with Rumania renewed.[135]

May 8. Austro-Italian agreement with regard to Albania.[138]

October. Dispute with Serbia over Albania.

Nov. 1. Naval convention with Germany and Italy. (See above and [137].)

Italy

March 5. Italy joins the Austro-Rumanian alliance.[135]

[137] Pribram, p. 108.

[138] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 38.

1913

July 2. King Victor Emmanuel and his wife at Kiel.

England

April 9. Report of the Serbian minister in Paris : " A competent authority informed me that in the middle of last week we were face to face with the danger of a general European war, and that one of the reasons why this war has been avoided—at the cost of certain moral sacrifices—is the desire to give the Balkan allies a chance of recuperation, concentration, and preparation for eventualities which may arise in the not distant future.

" I have learned, also from a very reliable source, that the effect which the presence of the English King and Queen at the marriage of the German Emperor's daughter will produce on public opinion is to be speedily paralysed by another demonstration in favour of the Triple Entente, and that the latter will have a far greater political importance."[139]

September. Excitement in Ulster.

October. Extract from one of Sasonoff's reports to the Czar : " Poincaré says that although there is no kind of written

[139] White Book, pp. 128, 129.

1913

compact between France and England, the general and naval staffs of the two countries are in the closest contact and always inform each other of everything without reserve."[140]

France

Jan. 17. Poincaré elected President. Viviani becomes Minister-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Belgian Minister in Paris reports on Feb. 14 and 21 : " . . . Monsieur Poincaré hails from Lorraine and lets no opportunity pass of reminding us of the fact. He was the instigator of the militaristic policy of M. Millerand as well as his colleague. . . . During his term of office the military and somewhat chauvinistic instincts of the French nation have awakened again. . . ."[141]

Feb. 25. From a report of the Russian Ambassador in London: His impression was that France, alone of all the Powers, would regard a war without regret.[142]

March 24. Delcassé appointed Ambassador in Petersburg in succession to George

[140] Secret report of Sasonoff to the Czar Nicholas II. on October 24, 1913; published by M. Vassiliev in the *Isvestia* of August 15, 1919.

[141] *Belg. Aktenst.*, Nos. 97 to 99.

[142] White Book, p. 153.

1913

Louis. France urges speeding up of the Russian mobilisation machinery and railway construction on the western frontier of Russia.

August. The Three Years' Service Law reintroduced.

Autumn. The Grand Duke Nicholas inspects the Franco-German frontier.

Russia

March. Introduction of the "Period of preparation for war" (*i.e.*, the secret preparations to be made before the mobilisation decree).[143]

Sasonoff says (according to a report of the Serbian Minister in Petersburg on May 12) that "Serbia must work for the future, in which she will gain much territory from Austria-Hungary. . . ."[144]

Autumn. The Grand Duke Nicholas inspects the French frontier.

Nov. 5. Second Mongolian Agreement with China.

Sasonoff remarks that "the German Emperor's love of peace is a guarantee that

[143] *Russland's Mobilmachung für den Weltkrieg* (Russia's Mobilisation for the World War), Berlin, 1919, App. 2.

[144] White Book, p. 127.

1913

we shall have to fix a date for the war ourselves."[145]

Also, " Serbia is the only State in the Balkans in which Russia has confidence. Russia will do anything for Serbia."[146]

The Balkan States

Jan. 6. The peace negotiations in London broken off.

February and March. The alliance between Rumania and the Triple Alliance renewed.[135]

March 26. Capture of Adrianople by the Bulgarians.

March 29. Settlement of the Albanian frontier by the Ambassadors' Conference in London.

April 23. Occupation of Scutari by the Montenegrins.

May 4. Evacuation of Scutari by the Montenegrins.

May 6. Extract from a letter from Sasonoff to the Russian Minister in Belgrade :

" Serbia's promised land lies in the present territories of Austria-Hungary.

[145] Statements of Baron von Rosen, ex-member of the Russian Council of Empire, *Cf. Kriegschronik* (published by von Berg), July, 1918, p. 35.

[146] White Book, p. 130.

1913

" . . . Time is working for Serbia and the ruin of her enemies who already show clear signs of going to pieces."[147]

May 30. Treaty of London.

End of the First Balkan War.

July 5. Beginning of the Second Balkan War. (Rumania, Serbia, and Greece against Bulgaria.)

Aug. 10. Treaty of Bucarest between the Balkan States.

The Serbian Minister-President, Paschitsh, remarks: " The first round is won. We must now prepare for the second against Austria-Hungary."[148]

Sept. 9. Treaty of Constantinople between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Oct. 3. Candidature of Prince William of Wied as Prince of Albania.

Oct. 20. Evacuation of Albania by the Serbs.

Nov. 14. Peace at Athens between Turkey and Greece.

Turkey

May 30. Treaty of London.

End of the first Balkan War.

[147] White Book, p. 99. [148] Boghiczevicz, p. 65.

1913

June 11. Assassination of the Grand Vizier, Mahmud Shevket Pasha.

December. General Liman von Sanders summoned to Constantinople to reorganise the Turkish Army. England, France, and Russia protest against the appointment of Liman to command the Stamboul Army Corps.

America

March 4. President Wilson (to 1921), a Democrat.

1914

General

May. Statement by the Belgian Minister-President, de Brocqueville, to the German Military Attaché : " If I were Chief of the German or French General Staff and the strategic interests and welfare of my country required the step, I should not hesitate for a moment to enter upon neutral territory and force my way through. It is so obvious that, if occasion arose, I should only be amazed at any other course."[149]

Peace strengths of the armies in 1914[150] :

Germany.....	760,908
Austria-Hungary	477,859
	1,238,767

[149] Committee of Enquiry, p. 95 (=*Zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges* [The Origin of the World War] vol. 2—*Militärische Rüstungen and Mobilmachungen* [Armaments and mobilisation]. Supplement to the Shorthand Reports of the public proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry (First Sub-Committee), Berlin, 1921.

[150] *Idem*, and H. von Kuhl, *Der deutsche Generalstab in Vorbereitung und Durchführung des Weltkrieges* (The German General Staff and its preparations for, and conduct of the World War), Berlin, 1920, p. 14.

1914

Russia	1,445,000
France*	910,000
England	248,000
Serbia	51,600
Belgium	61,282
	2,715,882
Add another 400,000	
Russians in the winter =	3,115,882

* Including 67,000 black troops, according to Buat.

Comparison of the peace strengths with population[151] :

France	2 per cent.
Germany	1·17 per cent.
Austria-Hungary	·94 per cent.

The number of men liable for service and actually recruited[152] :

France ..... 78 to 82 per cent.

Germany

Feb. 15. Franco-German Agreement with regard to Asia Minor.

March 3. An article in the *Kölnische Zeitung* (on Russian armaments and the efforts of the Russian press to popularise war against Germany) causes excitement.

[151] Count Max Montgelas, *Zur Schuldfrage*, Berlin, 1921 p. 14.

[152] Committee of Enquiry, p. 42.

King Edward VII., the Emperor, and the Dowager Empress.

1914

April. Von Dallwitz appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine in succession to Count Wedel.

June. Signature of an Anglo-German Bagdad Agreement.

From the report of the Belgian Minister in Berlin on June 12: ". . . Germany has only to be patient, to increase her economic and financial resources in peace time, and await the effects of her mounting birth-rate, to dominate all Central Europe unresisted and unchallenged. . . ."[153]

July. In July Germany is still exporting gold and corn, even to the Entente countries.

Austria-Hungary

June 28. Assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Italy

March. Salandra's Ministry. Austro-Italian conflict of interests in Albania.

May 29. Agreement with France on the question of Italian interests in Tunis.

England

Jan. 2. In the Parliament of the South African Union General Smuts says that the day is certainly not far distant on which

[153] *Belg. Aktenst.* No. 118; Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 204.

1914

most, and perhaps all, of Africa south of the Equator will be in the Union of South Africa.[154]

March 28. Report of Brantchaminoff, the leader of the Pan-Slav movement, on a remark of Grey's: "England will take part in the great war which will break out in a few months. To England the war means a desirable solution of domestic troubles."[155]

March to June. Negotiations for an Anglo-Russian naval convention. (Joint operations for the two fleets.)[156]

April. The English banks accumulate gold.

April 21. The English King and Queen in Paris, accompanied by Grey.

June 25. Grey tells the German Ambassador that the relations between England, France, and Russia in recent years have become as close as if they were allied.[157]

In the March, 1921, number of *Foreign*

[154] *Cf.* also Dr. Forkel, *Geschichtliche Beweisstücke fur Englands Schuld am Krieg* (Historical proofs of England's responsibility for the war), Hamburg, H. O. Persihl, 1921, p. 19.

[155] *Novoje Zweno* of March 28, 1914.

[156] Siebert, p. 806 *et seq.*

[157] Telegram on June 25, 1914, from the Russian Ambassador in London to the Russian Foreign Minister. Siebert, p. 623.

1914

Affairs (official organ of the Union of Democratic Control, London) there is reproduced a letter from Professor Conybeare which, *inter alia*, contains statements which it is impossible to examine here, but which are given for the sake of completeness :

1. He knew personally that in March, 1914, British officers took measurements of the quays at Le Havre and other ports with a view to the landing of British troops.
2. MacLelland, formerly British Lloyd agent in Petersburg, had told him that, before June 28, 1914 (the date of the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand), he had received a wireless order from London to receive a large British trading fleet in Kronstadt. The ships had arrived empty. They had been sent for the purpose of embarking Russian troops and landing them in Germany. The burgomaster of Petersburg had told him that war was imminent.

France

January. The French War Office allots considerable sums for food supplies for Paris. During the discussions the Governor

1914

of Paris, General Michel, says: "This is an extraordinary year. We do not know whether there will be a mobilisation in March or April."[158]

January. Paléologue, a friend of Poincaré, appointed French ambassador in Petersburg in place of Delcassé.

Extract from a report of the Belgian minister in Paris on Jan. 16: "It is unquestionably Messieurs Poincaré, Delcassé, and Millerand and their friends who have conceived and carried out the nationalist, militaristic, and chauvinistic policy, the revival of which we proved. This policy is now a danger to Europe and to Belgium. I regard it as the greatest menace to the peace of Europe to-day. . . ."[159]

April 21. The English King and Queen (with Grey) in Paris.

April. Clemenceau remarks to Sabini, the commercial attaché to the Italian Embassy in Paris: "We shall have war in three months. Will Italy be with us?"[160]

[158] Deposition of the former German Ambassador, von Schön. *Cf. Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, No. 646, of December 21, 1918.

[159] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 110. Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 174.

[160] Sabini, *Le fond d'une querelle.* An article published in the *Resto del Carlino*, October 4, 1921. (*Cf. Kölnische Zeitung*, 1921, No. 694.)

1914

May 8. Report of the Belgian minister in Paris : " One of the most dangerous factors of the present situation is the return of France to the Three Years' Service Law. It was easily carried through by the military party, but the country cannot stand it. Within two years they will abandon it or be forced to start a war."[161]

Report of the Belgian minister in Paris on June 24 : " France and Russia are certainly playing a very dangerous game at this moment. They vigorously urge each other on in the matter of armaments, and indulge—mainly Russia—in a bluff which may have the most serious consequences. . . ."[162]

July. Statement of General Pedoya, chairman of the Army Committee of the French Chamber : " Thus on Jan. 1 of this year a nation of less than 40 millions (France) had more men under arms than a nation of 68 millions (Germany)."

Russia

New Year article of the Russian military journal *Rasvjädjik* : " It is well known to all of us that we are preparing for a war

[161] *Belg. Aktenst.*, No. 115.

[162] Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 205.

1914

on the western frontier, particularly against the Germans. . . . The whole Russian nation must become accustomed to the idea that we are arming for a life and death struggle with the Germans, and that we must destroy the German Empire, even if we should lose hundreds of thousands of lives thereby. . . ."[163]

Paléologue succeeds Delcassé as French ambassador in Petersburg.

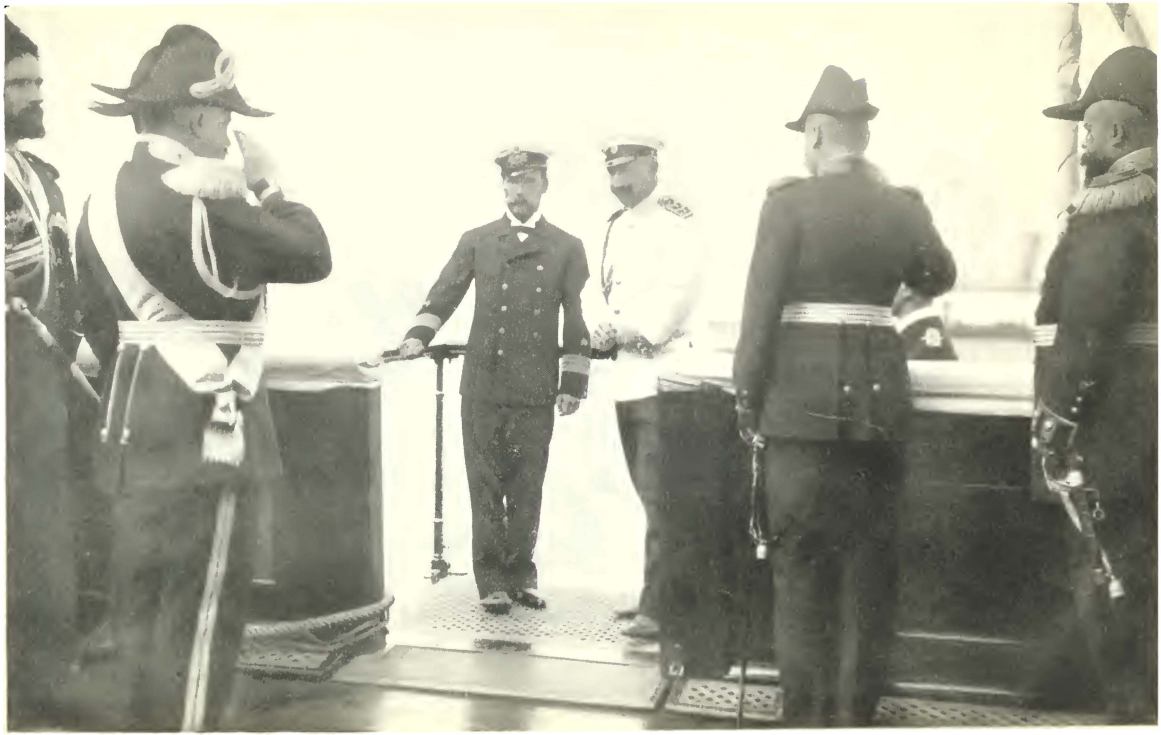
January. New loan of $2\frac{1}{2}$ milliards in France for the construction of strategic railways.

Feb. 2. The Serbian Minister-President received in audience by the Czar. The military aims of the joint policy against Austria-Hungary are discussed in detail. The Czar says: "We will do anything for Serbia."[164]

Feb. 21. A conference in Petersburg, at which Sasonoff presides, draws up the programme (approved by the Czar) for the annexation of Constantinople, which it is proposed to carry into effect in the near future. It appears from the record of the proceedings, which is signed by

[163] R. Hocniger, *Russlands Vorbereitungen zum Weltkrieg*, Berlin, 1919, p. 43.

[164] Boghiczevicz, p. 170 *et seq.*



The two Emperors.

1914

Sasonoff, the Chief of the General Staff and the naval minister:

(*a*) That the Russian Government made military and technical preparations to take Stamboul by a *coup de main* in the spring of 1914.

(*b*) That this proceeding was planned as part of a war with Austria-Hungary, not a Russo-Turkish war, that a Serbian attack on Austria was a direct element of the calculations, and that the outbreak of war at an early date was regarded as obvious.[165]

March to June. Negotiations for an Anglo-Russian naval convention.[156]

March 12. An article in the *Petersburger Börsenzeitung* (to be attributed to Minister for War) proclaims that Russia is prepared for war.[166]

End of March. Address of General Tcherbatcheff, the Director of the Military Academy in Petersburg, to his officers: "Owing to the Balkan policy of Austria, which is directed against the interests of Russia, war with the Powers of the Triple Alliance has become inevitable. . . . It is

[165] White Book, p. 169 *et seq.*

[166] Printed in the White Book, p. 182.

1914

extremely probable that it will break out this summer. Russia will have the honour of taking the offensive at the outset."[167]

April. The Belgian minister in Berlin, on a Japanese military mission which had arrived from Petersburg: "In the regimental messes the Japanese officers had heard a war against Austria-Hungary and Germany in the near future spoken of quite openly. It was also stated that the army was ready to take the field and that the moment was as favourable for the Russians as for their allies, the French."[168]

May. Beginning of measures corresponding to the measures in the first category of the "Period of preparation for war."[169]

June 13. A further article (inspired by the War Ministry) in the *Petersburger Börsenzeitung*: "Russia is ready, France must be ready too."[170]

June 14. Visit of the Czar to Rumania.

The Balkan States

May. Rising in Albania.

[167] *Cf.* the *Hamburger Correspondent* for February 20, 1921.

[168] Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 189.

[169] Committee of Enquiry, pp. 104, 105.

[170] White Book, p. 186 *et seq.*

1914

Turkey

January. Liman von Sanders removed from his post as Commander-in-Chief in Constantinople.

Feb. 3. Bagdad railway agreement with England.

March 9. Peace of Constantinople between Turkey and Serbia.

April 9. Agreement with France. The French sphere of interest in the East extended.

Japan

April. The German naval attaché in Tokio reports that he was "absolutely astonished how certain everyone was that there would be a war between the Triple Entente and Germany before long. . . . There was something in the air, as it were a wave of sympathy over a sentence of death which has not yet been pronounced."[171]

[171] Report of Captain von Knorr, printed in the *Deutscher Offiziersblatt*, No 36/20, of November 11, 1920.

PART II.

PART II.

FROM THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND TO THE ENGLISH DECLARATION OF WAR.*

June 28. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife assassinated at Sarajevo by the Serbian student, Prinzip. The threads of the conspiracy are traceable to official quarters in Serbia.

July 5. The Emperor receives a personal letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph describing the situation created by Serbia and Austria's political intentions.[172] The German Government considers the clearing up of matters with Serbia as an Austrian

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[172] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 13.

* Central European time given.

affair in which Germany does not desire to be involved.[173]

The Emperor discusses the situation with the departmental chiefs individually. No instructions of any kind to prepare for war.[174]

July 6. The Emperor leaves for his Norwegian cruise.

July 7. Ministerial Council in Vienna. Decision as to the Note to be addressed to Serbia.[175]

July 14. Ministerial Council at Ischl. Instead of a Note it is decided to send an ultimatum to Serbia.[176]

July 16. The English Fleet, which since the spring has been progressively increased for a "test mobilisation," is concentrated for manœuvres off Portland after July 16

[173] *Cf.* the telegram from the Imperial Chancellor to the German Ambassador in Vienna on July 6, 1914, *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 15.

[174] For the propaganda legend of the so-called "Potsdam Crown Council," which is said to have been held on this day and at which the world war is alleged to have been decided upon, *cf.* the proofs in the White Book, pp. 57-59 and *Deutsche Dokumente*, I, Introduction Notes, pp. XIII, XVI.

[175] Gooss, *Das Wiener Kabinett und die Enstehung des Weltkrieges* (The Vienna Cabinet and the origin of the World War), Vienna, 1919, p. 50 *et seq.*

[176] Gooss, pp. 70, 85 *et seq.*

in a state of mobilisation (all three home fleets—8 battleship squadrons and 11 cruiser squadrons; a total of 460 vessels).[177]

Owing to treachery the English ambassador in Vienna gets to know the contents of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia and wires it to London.[178]

In the same way the French and Russian Governments get to know of the ultimatum.

July 19 *to* 23. President Poincaré and Minister-President Viviani at the Russian Court.

July 22. The Grand Duchesses Anastasia and Militza tell the French ambassador, Paléologue, that their father, the King of Montenegro, had informed them in a cipher telegram "that we shall have war before the end of the month (old style, and thus before Aug. 13, new style). . . . Nothing will be left of Austria. . . . You will get back Alsace-Lorraine. . . . Our

[177] Corbett (Julian S. Corbett, *History of the Great War, based on Official Documents. By Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, vol.* 1, *London*, 1920), p. 22.

[178] English Blue Book (White Book [Tr.]), No. 161.

armies will meet in Berlin. . . . Germany will be destroyed."[179]

July 23, 6 *p.m.* The Austrian ultimatum handed in at Belgrade.[180]

July 24. In Notes to the other great Powers Germany advocates the localisation of the Austro-Serbian conflict.[181]

Russia and France try to induce Sir Edward Grey to take up a definite position, and officially. Grey declines.[182]

The Russian Foreign Minister, Sasonoff, declares that the Russian mobilisation must be carried through in any case.[183]

Sasonoff tells the Serbian minister in Petersburg that Russia cannot tolerate any aggressive action by Austria against Serbia.[184]

The French ambassador informs the Russian Government that, if necessary, France

[179] M. Paléologue, *La Russie des Tsars pendant la grande guerre. Revue des Deux Mondes*, 1921, p. 242.

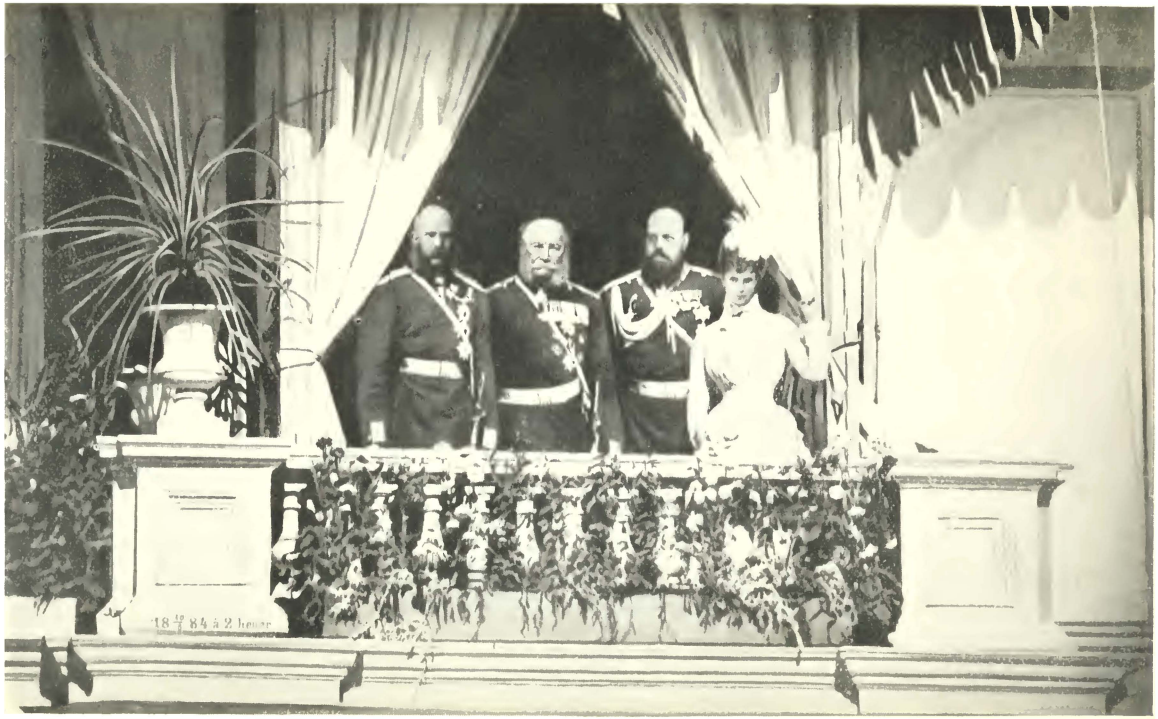
[180] Gooss, p. 102 *et seq.*

[181] Telegrams from the Imperial Chancellor to the German Ambassadors in Petersburg, Paris, and London *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 100.

[182] Blue Book (English White Book), No. 6.

[183] *Idem.*

[184] *Novoye Vremya* of December 10/23, 1914; *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of January 5, 1915.



The interview between the three Emperors at Skiernevice. The Dowager Empress present.

will fulfil all the obligations arising out of the alliance.[185]

Afternoon. Ministerial Council in Petersburg. It is ascertained that Russia is ready for war and disposed to support Serbia.[186] It is decided to secure an extension of the time-limit set by Austria-Hungary for the Serbian reply.[187]

July 25. At a conference at Krasnoie-Selo (the Czar presiding) a partial mobilisation (affecting the military governments of Kiev, Moscow, Odessa, and Kazan) is decided upon in case Austria takes the offensive against Serbia.[188]

Sasonoff informs the English ambassador that Russia will take the whole risk of the war if she is certain of the help of France.[189] 3 *p.m.* Serbian mobilisation.[190]

Grey writes to the English ambassador in Petersburg that he does not think that

[185] Blue Book, No. 6.

[186] Letter from the aide-de-camp of a Grand Duke on July 25, 1914, in *Aktenstücke zum Kriegsausbruch*, 1915, p. 27, and telegram from the German Ambassador in Petersburg to the Imperial Chancellor on July 25, 1914. *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 205.

[187] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 291.

[188] French Yellow Book, No. 50.

[189] Blue Book, No. 17

[190] Gooss, p. 167.

English public opinion would approve a war over the Serbian conflict. But if it came to war England might find herself drawn in by other considerations.[191]

Orders issued for the posts of command in the Navy to be filled.[192]

6 *p.m.* The Serbian reply to the Austrian ultimatum is delivered. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Serbia are broken off.[193]

9.30 *p.m.* Partial Austro-Hungarian mobilisation against Serbia (22 infantry and 2 cavalry divisions).[194]

11.59 *p.m.* In Russia orders are issued for the return of the troops from camp to their garrisons.[195]

The French ambassador in London, Paul Cambon, in Paris until July 27.[196]

Owing to the news the German Emperor has received he starts out on his return from his Norwegian cruise.

[191] Blue Book, No. 24.

[192] Corbett, p. 23.

[193] Gooss, pp. 165 *et seq.* The text of the Note is in the Red Book (No. 25).

[194] Committee of Enquiry, pp. 19 *et seq.*, 154.

[195] Committee of Enquiry, p. 10.

[196] E. Sauerbeck, *Der Kriegsausbruch*, Stuttgart-Berlin, 1919, pp. 486, 487.

July 26.—1 *a.m.* "State of war" proclaimed for the Russian fortresses.[197]

3.26 *a.m.* The "Period of preparation for war" for all European Russia begins officially (therefore against Germany also).[198]

Suchomlinoff gives the German military attaché in Petersburg his word of honour that no mobilisation decree has yet been issued, not a horse requisitioned, nor a reservist called up.[199]

The German Government warns the Russian that Russian mobilisation against Germany must necessarily be followed by German mobilisation.[200]

England does not comply with Germany's request to exercise a moderating influence in Petersburg, but proposes a conference of ambassadors (England, France, Italy, Germany).[201]

4 *p.m.* Orders issued to the English Fleet

[197] Committee of Enquiry, p. 24.

[198] *Idem*, pp. 10, 155.

[199] Telegram from the German Ambassador in Petersburg to the Foreign Office on July 27, 1914. *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 242.

[200] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 219.

[201] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 199. *Cf.* also B. W. von Bülow, *Die Grundlinien der diplomatischen Verhandlungen bei Kriegsausbruch*, Charlottenburg, 1920, p. 102, and Blue Book, No. 36.

assembled off Portland to suspend the contemplated demobilisation.[202]

The German Fleet ordered to return from northern waters.[203]

France : *Mesures de précaution* (withdrawal of leave, recall of men on leave).[204]

July 26 or 27. The French ambassador in Berlin, Cambon, says to the former Serbian Chargé d'Affaires, Boghiczevicz : " If Germany is bent on a war she will have England also against her. The English Fleet will take Hamburg by force. We shall simply smash the Germans." From this conversation Boghiczevicz also assumes it as " certain " that the war was decided upon at the meeting between Poincaré and the Russian Emperor in Petersburg—if not earlier.[205]

July 27. The English Government announces that the Fleet will remain mobilised.[206]

The Russian " period of preparation for war " continues.[207]

[202] Corbett, p. 24.

[203] White Book, p. 71.

[204] Committee of Enquiry, p. 10.

[205] Boghiczevicz, p. 96.

[206] Yellow Book, No. 66 ; Blue Book, Nos. 47 and 48. *Cf.* also Committee of Enquiry, p. 17.

[207] *Deutsche Dokumente*, Nos. 194, 216, 230, 242, 264, 274, 275, 276, 281, 291, 294, 295, 296.

France: All units ordered back to their garrisons.[208]

Germany declines Grey's proposal for a conference of ambassadors as, from its constitution, it may be anticipated as certain that its decision will be unfavourable to Austria.[209]

The Emperor William arrives at Potsdam. Without delay the Emperor devotes himself to the cause of maintaining peace.

(Telegrams to the Czar and the King of England. He uses his influence with the Austro-Hungarian Government in favour of an understanding.)

July 28.—11 *a.m.* Austro-Hungarian declaration of war on Serbia.[210]

Telegram from the Emperor to the Czar with an urgent request to support his efforts to maintain peace.[211]

Germany recommends the Austro-Hungarian Government to abandon its pre-

[208] Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[209] *Deutsche Dokumente*, Nos. 279, 314. This was the only one of the many English proposals which Germany did not accept. *Cf.* also B. W. von Bülow, *Die Grundlinien der diplomatischen Verhandlungen bei Kriegsausbruch*, Charlottenburg, 1920, p. 102.

[210] Gooss, pp. 216 *et seq.*

[211] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 335.

vious attitude of objection to proposals for mediation.[212]

Telegram from Sasonoff to the Russian ambassador in Berlin : "In consequence of the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia the Imperial Government will decree mobilisation to-morrow (the 29th) in the military governments of Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, and Kazan. Please advise the German Government accordingly and emphasise the fact that Russia cherishes no kind of aggressive design against Germany."[213]

The English and French ambassadors in Petersburg try to influence the policy of the Russian Government in such a way as to shift the responsibility for the war on to Germany. They say this is the only way in which public opinion in England can be made favourable to war.[214]

The Director of Department II. of the French General Staff reports that the German preparations are nothing like so far advanced as the French.[215]

July 29.—7 *a.m.* The English First Fleet

[212] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 323.

[213] Blue Book, No. 70.

[214] Paléologue, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, p. 255.

[215] Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

goes to Scapa Flow. It cruises by the East Coast (not by the West Coast, as originally provided) as there is the possibility of a meeting with the German Fleet assembled in Norwegian waters.[216]

In England a warning telegram is issued for the Army and Navy.[217]

In the morning. Telegram from the Chief of the Russian General Staff to the G.O.C. the Warsaw Military Government: "The 17-30 July is given as the first day of our general mobilisation."[218]

Grey tells Lichnowsky that as long as the conflict is confined to Austria and Russia the British Government could stand aside. But if Germany and France were drawn in the position would change at once, and in that case the British Government could not stand aside for long. Grey had previously informed the French ambassador so that France had no doubt about England's armed assistance.[219]

6.30 *p.m.* Telegram from the Emperor to the Czar,[220] with the result that about

[216] Corbett, p. 26.

[217] *Idem.*

[218] Hoeniger, *Russlands Vorbereitungen zum Weltkrieg*, p. 100.

[219] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 368.

[220] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 359.

eleven in the evening the latter orders Suchomlinoff on the telephone to suspend the partial mobilisation against Austria. The order is not obeyed.*[221]

German proposal that England shall remain neutral in a war between France and Germany in exchange for an assurance that Germany contemplates no territorial gains at the expense of France.[222]

Sasonoff thanks the French Government for the promise of unconditional armed support.[223] Viviani renews the assurance that France will back up Russia.[224]

* Suchomlinoff's evidence in his trial for high treason was that the suspension of mobilisation which the Czar had ordered would have been likely to throw the whole organisation into confusion. By agreeing with Janushkevitch he had therefore not carried out the Czar's command, but had allowed the mobilisation to take its course. The incorrect announcement (it was immediately recognised as such) in the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger* of July 30 of the issue of a German partial mobilisation decree was then put forward to justify the declaration of a general Russian mobilisation [Committee of Enquiry, p. 135].

[221] *Cf.* the evidence in the Suchomlinoff trial ("Die Völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges," *Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts*, Vol. IV), also von Eggeling, *Die Russische Mobilmachung und der Kriegsausbruch*, Oldenburg, 1919, p. 36 *et seq.*, and *Deutsche Dokumente*, Nos. 401, 445.

[222] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 373; Blue Book, No. 85.

[223] Russian Orange Book, No. 58.

[224] Yellow Book, No. 101.

In Germany, on Austrian reports of the Russian mobilisation in the military governments of Odessa, Kiev, and Warsaw, all troops away from their garrisons are recalled.[225]

Janushkevitch, Chief of the General Staff—with the mobilisation decree signed by the Czar in his pocket—gives the German Military Attaché his solemn word of honour that there has been no mobilisation anywhere.[226]

Official announcement of the Russian partial mobilisation against Austria-Hungary (55 infantry and 8½ cavalry divisions).[227]

The Russian general mobilisation* begins in secret (111 divisions).[228]

July 30. The German Government again urges the Austrians to consider the English mediation proposal: "The refusal to exchange views with Petersburg would be

[225] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 327; Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[226] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 370. *Cf.* also R. Hoeniger, Prince Tundutoff on the Russian mobilisation, *Deutsche Rundschau*, 1918, p. 156.

[227] Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[228] Committee of Enquiry, pp. 13, 154.

* According to the evidence in the Suchomlinoff trial general mobilisation was already in progress in Russia on the twenty-ninth and was continued notwithstanding the counter-order of the Czar.

a serious mistake. We are certainly ready to meet the obligations of our alliance, but must decline to allow Vienna to drag us into a world conflagration casually and without respect for our advice." [230]

1.20 *p.m.* Telegram from the Czar to the Emperor: "The Czar thanks the Emperor for his attempts at mediation, insists that the military measures now in operation were taken five days before as defensive precautions against Austria, and says that he is sending Tatitcheff, his general *à la suite*, with instructions."[231] Neither Tatitcheff nor letter ever arrived.[232]

3.30 *p.m.* Telegram of the Emperor to the Czar pointing out the serious peril represented by the Russian mobilisation. "If . . . Russia mobilises against Germany my *rôle* of mediator, which you have kindly conferred upon me and I have taken up at your express request, will be endangered, if not rendered impossible. The whole burden of the decision now rests exclusively on your shoulders, and you must bear the responsibility for war or peace.[233]

[230] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 396.
[231] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 390.
[232] Committee of Enquiry, p. 141.
[233] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 420.

Acting on instructions from the German Government, the German ambassador reveals the steps taken on the German side in Vienna to maintain peace and points out that the Russian measures must lead to war. Sasonoff replies that if he adopted any other policy, the Czar's life might be endangered. He requires that the Serbian question shall be decided by the Great Powers, and that the demands put forward in the Austrian ultimatum shall be altered.[234] England associates herself in principle with the Russian view.

France : Order to the covering troops to take up position (*ordre de départ en couverture*), whereby 11 infantry and 3 cavalry divisions are mobilised automatically.[235]

In Russia mobilisation is officially extended to the whole Empire at 6 p.m.[236] (All attempts at a peaceful compromise were thereby frustrated and the mediation of the German Emperor—which the Czar had invoked—was condemned to failure.)

July 31. Between 8 and 9 a.m. the decree of general mobilisation is issued in Petersburg.

[234] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 421.

[235] Committee of Enquiry, p. 14.

[236] Committee of Enquiry, p. 155

The Italian Council of Ministers decides that in the approaching war the *casus fœderis* contemplated in the Triple Alliance Treaty does not arise. Italy will remain neutral.[237]*

2.4 *p.m.* Another telegram from the Emperor to the Czar contains an appeal to the ancient and traditional friendship between Germany and Russia and a weighty warning against the fateful consequences of the Russian war policy.[239]

The telegram crosses a telegram from the Czar to the Emperor to the effect that the suspension of military preparations is technically impossible, but he gives his word that so long as negotiations continue his troops will take no provocative action.[240]

Count Pourtalès tries in vain to induce the Czar to rescind the mobilisation decree. The Russian Minister of the Court, Count Fredericks, tells Pourtalès that Suchomlinoff and Maklakoff had forced through

* Mr. Tyrrell, Private Secretary to Sir Edward Grey, had already told Prince Lichnowsky on July 29 that he knew that Italy would not participate (on the side of the Triple Alliance) in any war over Serbia.[238]

[237] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 534.

[238] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 355.

[239] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 480.

[240] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 487.

the mobilisation decree because the internal situation in Russia was compelling a decision.[241]

Austria-Hungary — 12.23 *p.m.* General mobilisation.[242]

Germany—1 *p.m.* State of "Drohende Kriegsgefahr"* proclaimed.

3.30 *p.m.* Telegram from the Imperial Chancellor to the ambassador in Petersburg: "Germany has been compelled by the Russian mobilisation to proclaim the "Drohende Kriegsgefahr" for the security of the Empire. Mobilisation must follow unless within twelve hours Russia stops warlike preparations against Germany and Austria." This telegram was presented to Sasonoff at midnight.[243]

At 7 p.m. the German Government inquires in Paris whether France will remain neutral in a Russo-German war.[244] The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the conversation with the German ambassador, professes to have no information at all of an alleged general mobilisation of

[241] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 535.
[242] Committee of Enquiry, p. 55.
[243] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 490.
[244] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 491.

* Imminent danger of war. [Tr.]

the Russian Army,[245] although only that morning he had received Paléologue's telegram reporting the Russian general mobilisation.[246]

Assassination in Paris of Jaurès, the French anti-war Socialist leader.

Aug. 1. Grey informs Cambon that he will not tolerate any violation of Belgian neutrality, and will prevent any demonstration by the German Fleet against the French coasts.[247]

Grey returns an evasive answer to the question of the German ambassador whether, if Germany promised not to violate Belgian neutrality, England would guarantee to remain neutral. Further questions as to what guarantees England required in return for her neutrality and an offer of the integrity of France and her colonies are also rejected on the ground that "England must have her hands free."[248]

[245] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 528.

[246] Pokrowsky, *Aus den Geheimarchiven des Zaren* (Extracts from the Secret Archives of the Czar), Berlin, 1919, p. 31.

[247] Cambon's Report on August 1, 1914. Yellow Book, No. 126.

[248] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 596; Blue Book, No. 123.

1 *p.m.* Reply of the French Government to the German inquiry of the previous evening: "France will do what her interests dictate."[249]

4.23 *p.m.* A telegram from Lichnowsky reaches the Foreign Office: Grey has asked whether in a Russo-German war Germany would guarantee not to attack France if she remained neutral.[250] Germany declares that she is ready to do so at once on condition that England takes over the guarantee of French neutrality.[251]

For this reason the Emperor issues an order that the occupation of Luxemburg—which had been contemplated for the first day of mobilisation (Aug. 2)—should not be effected.[252] Yet the same evening the whole inquiry is declared by the English (the King and the Government) to be a misunderstanding.[253] The systematic preparations consequent on the mobilisation decree therefore take their course.

[249] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 571. *Cf.* also Viviani's telegram to Petersburg on July 31. Yellow Book, No. 117.

[250] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 562.

[251] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 575.

[252] *Cf.* the article of Major-General von Hæften (retired) on "Die Steinerschen Enthüllungen" (the Steiner revelations [Tr.]) in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of October 11, 1921, No. 477.

[253] *Deutsche Dokumente*, Nos. 603, 612.

4.40 *p.m.* General mobilisation in France.[254]

5 *p.m.* Mobilisation of the German Army.[255]

As Russia has left the German ultimatum unanswered the declaration of war on Russia follows at 6 p.m.[256]

10.30 *p.m.* Telegram from the Emperor to the Czar. Last earnest admonition to save the cause of peace.[257]

Aug. 2.—2.25 *a.m.* Official mobilisation orders for the English Fleet [258] (17½ hours before the German ultimatum is delivered in Brussels).

England enters into a binding obligation to protect the French coasts and French shipping against the German Fleet.[259]

8 *p.m.* As there was no doubt about the Franco-Belgian agreements for the eventuality of mobilisation Germany addresses an ultimatum to Belgium to permit the march through of German troops.[260]

The French violate the frontier in many places.[261]

[254] Committee of Enquiry, p. 155.

[255] *Idem.*

[256] Orange Book, No. 76.

[257] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 600.

[258] Corbett, p. 29.

[259] Blue Book, No. 148; *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 784.

[260] *Deutsche Dokumente*, Nos. 367, 648.

[261] *Idem*, No. 739.

Aug. 3. The Rumanian Government decides on neutrality. In the Crown Council King Carol had warmly advocated the fulfilment of the obligations of the alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.[262]

German declaration that the northern coast of France shall not be threatened so long as England remains neutral.[263]

Midday. Mobilisation of the English Army (Expeditionary Force).[264]

6 *p.m.* Germany declaration of war on France.[265]

Von Kleist (the Emperor's aide-de-camp), sent by the Emperor to the King of Italy to remind him to meet Italy's obligations under the treaty of alliance, brings back the King's answer: Personally, he is entirely with Germany, but joint action with Austria would arouse a storm of indignation in the country. The Government could not risk an insurrection.[266]

Night. The German troops enter Belgium.

[262] *Idem*, No. 811.
[263] *Idem*, No. 714.
[264] Committee of Enquiry, p. 155.
[265] *Deutsche Dokumente*, No. 734.
[266] *Idem*, No. 771

Aug. 4. Meeting of the German Reichstag. The Emperor's speech from the throne : " I know parties no more ; I know only Germans."

English ultimatum to Germany with time-limit until midnight. The German demands on Belgium must be withdrawn and Belgian neutrality must be respected. The rejection of this unreasonable demand means a declaration of war by England.[267]

[267] *Idem*, Nos. 839, 848.

LIST OF AUTHORITIES.

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Alliance and Bismarck's alleged offer of an alliance with England in 1887), Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, June, 1920.

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[22] Die Memoiren Francesco Crispis, German translation by W. Wichmann, Berlin, 1912, p. 454 *et seq.* Cf. also S. W. Blunt, My Diaries, Part II.

[23] Schwertfeger, p. 88.

[24] Pribram, p. 64.

[25] Schwertfeger, p. 286.

[26] Schwertfeger, pp. 302, 303.

[27] Pribram, p. 69.

[28] L'Alliance Franco-Russe. Third French Yellow Book, 1918, No. 71.

[29] *Ibidem.*

[30] Schwertfeger, p. 315.

[31] L'Alliance Franco-Russe, Nos. 91, 92.

[32] *Cf.* the article by R. Fester, Das angebliche Bündnisangebot Englands von 1895 (the alleged English proposal for an alliance), Grenzboten, 1921, p. 171 *et seq.*

[33] Quoted, *e.g.*, by H. F. Helmolt, Ein Vierteljahrhundert Weltgeschichte, 1894-1919, Charlottenburg, 1919, p. 20.

[34] Pribram, p. 229 *et seq.*

[35] Pribram, p. 73 *et seq*

[36] *Cf.* the Deutsche Revue, September, 1908, p. 260.

[37] Pribram, p. 57.

[38] Roland G. Usher, Pangermanism, London, 1913, Chapter X, p. 139 *et seq.* The Problem of Japan, Amsterdam, 1918, p. 119 *et seq.* (particularly p. 134). W. S. Blunt, My Diaries, Part II.

A similar " Gentleman's Agreement," said to have been made in 1913 between Wilson and England with reference to the coming World War, is discussed in a lecture delivered by the ex-Ambassador, von Kemnitz, in November, 1921. America is said to have promised England benevolent neutrality and plentiful supplies of arms and ammunition. (Tägl. Rundschau, No. 533/21.)

[39] *Cf.* the article of F. Salomon, Die englisch-deutschen Bündnisverhandlungen von 1898-1901 im weltpolitischen Zusammenbang. Grenzboten, 1920, p. 200 *et seq.*

[40] When the English slandered Germany in 1902 (see under 1902) the German Government published the documents relating to this matter. *Cf.* Staatsarchiv, vol. 66, and Schulthess' Europ. Geschichtskalender, 1902, p. 38.

[41] H. Friedjung, Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus (" The Age of Imperialism "). Berlin, 1919, p. 277.

[42] *Cf.* the article of F. Salomon. [39]

[43] *Cf.*, *e.g.*, O. Hammann, Der missverstandene Bismarck, Berlin, 1921, p. 73, and R. Kjelten, Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter 1871-1914, in Schmoller's Jahrbuch, 1921, p. 124.

[44] Pribram, p. 214, Note. 175.

[45] Pribram, p. 84.

[46] John B. Moore, A Digest of International Law, VII, Washington, 1906, p. 685.

[47] Schwertfeger, vol. I, p. 68.

[48] For details *cf.* J. Hashagen, Umrisse der Weltpolitik, vol. I, Leipzig, 1918, p. 111, and O. Hammann, Zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges, Berlin, 1918, p. 126 *et seq.*

[49] *Cf.* the article of F. Salomon referred to under [39].

[50] Hammann, Der missverstandene Bismarck, p. 74; Kjelten (see [43]), p. 126.

[51] K. Helfferich, Die deutsche Türkenpolitik, Berlin, 1921, p. 16.

[52] *Cf.* Schulthess' Europ. Geschichtskalender, 1901, p. 221.

[53] See [40] and Schwertfeger, vol. I, pp. 98 and 99.

[54] Pribram, p. 92.

[55] Schwertfeger, vol. I, p. 100.

[56] Pribram, p. 85.

[57] *Cf.* the letters passing between Delcassé, Barrère, and Prinetti in the French Yellow Book of December, 1919. Also Oskar Müller, Der italienische Rückversicherungsvertrag (the Italian Reinsurance Treaty) in Deutsche Politik of January 16, 1920.

[58] Staatsarchiv, vol. 69, No. 13066.

[59] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives. Berlin, White Book, published by the Foreign Office, p. 12.

[60] Briefe Wilhelms II. an den Zaren, 1894-1914 (Letters of William II. to the Czar, 1894-1914). Published by Walter Goetz, Berlin, 1920. Letters Nos. 39 and 40.

[61] *Cf.* Kjelten, Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter 1871-1914, in Schmoller's Jahrbuch, 1921, p. 143; also Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 345, No. 25.

[62] Pribram, p. 98.

[63] John B. Moore, A Digest of International Law, vol. 7, Washington, 1906, p. 686.

[64] Schwertfeger, vol. 2, pp. 70, 71.

[65] Count Max Montgelas, Zur Schuldfrage, Berlin, 1921, p. 13.

[66] Nauticus (German Naval Annual), Berlin, 1914, pp. 534, 535.

[67] The text of the agreement is printed in the Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 20.

[68] *Cf.*, *e.g.*, H. Friedjung, Das Zeitalter des Imperialismus, Berlin, 1919, pp. 459, 460.

[69] William II.'s Letters to the Czar, No. 47.

[70] (Belg. Aktenst.) Belgische Aktenstücke, 1905-1914. Reports of the Belgian representatives in Berlin, London, and Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Brussels. Published by the Foreign Office, Berlin, 1915.

[71] See the report (dated April 10, 1906) of General Ducarne to the Belgian Minister of War, which was preserved in the Belgian War Office in a file with the heading "Conventions Anglo-Belges," written in General Ducarne's own hand. It is printed in facsimile in the "Aktenstücke zum Kriegsausbruch" (White Book), published by the Foreign Office, Berlin, p. 61 *et seq.*

[72] Lord Loreburn, How the War Came, London, 1919, chapter IV (?1916 Tr.)

[73] Belg. Aktenst. (See [70]) No. 15.

[74] Report of March 6, 1906, Schwertfeger, vol. 2, pp. 105, 106. Belg. Aktenst., No. 16.

[75] Schwertfeger, vol. 2, pp. 116, 117.

[76] Schwertfeger, vol. 2, p. 110.

[77] Count Max Montgelas, Zur Schuldfrage, Berlin, 1921, p. 13.

[78] Pribram, p. 259.

[79] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 26.

[80] K. Helfferich, Die deutsche Türkenpolitik, Berlin, 1921, p. 19.

[81] Belg. Aktenst., No. 29.

[82] Belg. Aktenst., No. 30.

[83] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 21 *et seq.*

[84] *Cf.* the statements in Kjelten, Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter 1871-1914, in Schmoller's Jahrbuch, 1921, p. 160 *et seq.*

[85] Schwertfeger, vol. 3, p. 99.

[86] Belg. Aktenst., No. 39.

[87] Lord Fisher, Memories, London, 1919, p. 4.

[88] Siebert, Diplomatische Aktenstücke zur Geschichte der Ententepolitik der Vorkriegsjahre (Diplomatic records bearing on the history of Entente policy in the years preceding the war). Published by B. von Siebert, ex-Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London, Berlin-Leipzig, 1921, pp. 777-779.

[89] Siebert, pp. 512, 675.

[90] *Cf.* the notes of Mr. Steed, formerly Times correspondent in Vienna, published in the Times in December, 1920,

[91] Boghiczevicz, Kriegsursachen (Causes of the War), Zurich, 1919, p. 162.

[92] Boghiczevicz, p. 140.

[93] *Cf.* also Siebert, p. 726.

[94] Siebert, p. 450.

[95] Pokrowsky's article in the Pravda of February 23, 1919. Printed in the White Book "Deutschland schuldig?" German White Book on the responsibility of the authors of the war, Berlin, 1919, p. 188 *et seq.*

[96] Belg. Aktenst. No. 54.

[97] Siebert, p. 114.

[98] Kosuticz's Report, White Book, p. 112.

[99] Kosuticz's Report, White Book, p. 112.

[100] White Book, p. 103 *et seq.*

[101] Boghiczevicz, p. 117.

[102] *Cf.* Schulthess' Europ. Geschichtskalender, 1911, p. 422.

[103] Belg. Aktenst., No. 67.

[104] Siebert, pp. 417, 419.

[105] Belg. Aktenst., No. 85.

[106] Siebert, p. 448. That the English Cabinet was ready for war is further proved by the revelations of Captain Faber in the Daily Telegraph in November, 1911.

[107] Belg. Aktenst., No. 85.

[108] *Cf.* Europaische Staats-und Wirtschaftszeitung, 1919, Nos. 28 and 29.

[109] Lord Fisher, Memories, London, 1919, p. 190.

[110] *Cf.* Bethmann Hollweg, Betrachtungen zum Weltkriege, Part I, Berlin, 1919, p. 48 *et seq.*, particularly p. 56; also Admiral von Tirpitz, Erinnerungen, Leipzig, 1920 ("My Memories," Hutchinson and Co., London), p. 185 *et seq.*

[111] Siebert, p. 473.

[112] Siebert, pp. 468, 469.

[113] Pribram, p. 268 *et seq.*

[114] Siebert, p. 738.

[115] Aktenstücke zum Kriegsausbruch, herausgegeben vom Auswärtigen Amt Berlin (Documents relative to the outbreak of war, published by the Foreign Office in Berlin), pp. 67, 72.

[116] Belg. Aktenst., No. 92.

[117] Pokrowsky's article in the Pravda of February 23, 1919; printed in the White Book, p. 188 *et seq.*

[118] White Book, p. 141.

[119] Siebert, p. 588.

[120] The English Blue [White (Tr.)] Book, 1914, No. 105.

[121] Report of the historians, E. Bourgeois and G. Pagès, to the French Senate (in October, 1919) on the question of responsibility. Quoted by F. Thimme, Preuss. Jahrb., April, 1921, p. 64.

[122] White Book, pp. 141, 145.

[123] Proved by the report of *l'Humanité* on Clemenceau's conversation with Poincaré in the spring of 1919 and by de Godart's article in the Courrier Européen of July 23, 1914—both quoted by Morel, Truth and the War, p. 189.

[124] White Book, p. 193.

[125] White Book, pp. 149, 150.

[126] R. Hoeniger, Russlands Vorbereitungen zum Weltkrieg (Russia's preparation for the World War), Berlin, 1919, p. 5.

[127] *Cf.* Kjelten, Die Koalitionspolitik im Zeitalter 1871-1914, in Schmoller's Jahrbuch, 1914, p. 169. As regards the concealment see also the White Book, p. 96.

[128] Boghiczevicz, p. 36.

[129] *Cf.* White Book, p. 96.

[130] White Book, p. 140.

[131] Russlands Mobilmachung für den Weltkrieg. Neue Urkunden zur Geschichte des Weltkrieges (Russia's Mobilisation for the World War. Fresh documents relating to the history of the World War), Berlin, 1919, App. 5.

[132] White Book, p. 125.

[133] Boghiczevicz, p. 128.

[134] White Book, p. 140.

[135] Pribram, p. 107.

[136] Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 130.

[137] Pribram, p. 108.

[138] Documents from the Russian Secret Archives, p. 38.

[139] White Book, pp. 128, 129.

[140] Secret report of Sasonoff to the Czar Nicholas II. on October 24, 1913; published by M. Vassiliev in the Isvestia of August 15, 1919.

[141] Belg. Aktenst., Nos. 97 to 99.

[142] White Book, p. 153.

[143] Russlands Mobilmachung für den Weltkrieg (Russia's Mobilisation for the World War), Berlin, 1919, App. 2.

[144] White Book, p. 127.

[145] Statements of Baron von Rosen, ex-member of the Russian Council of Empire, *Cf.* Kriegschronik (published by von Berg.), July, 1918, p. 35.

[146] White Book, p. 130.

[147] White Book, p. 99.

[148] Boghiczevicz, p. 65.

[149] Committee of Enquiry, p. 95 (=Zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges [The Origin of the World War] vol. 2—Militärische Rüstungen und Mobilmachungen [Armaments and mobilisation]. Supplement to the Shorthand Reports of the public proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry (First Sub-Committee), Berlin, 1921.

[150] *Idem*, and H. von Kuhl, Der deutsche Generalstab in Vorbereitung und Durchführung des Weltkrieges (The German General Staff and its preparations for, and conduct of the World War), Berlin, 1920, p. 14.

[151] Count Max Montgelas, Zur Schuldfrage, Berlin, 1921, p. 14.

[152] Committee of Enquiry, p. 42.

[153] Belg. Aktenst. No. 118 ; Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 204.

[154] *Cf.* also Dr. Forkel, Geschichtliche Beweisstücke für Englands Schuld am Krieg (Historical proofs of England's responsibility for the war), Hamburg, H. O. Persihl, 1921, p. 19.

[155] Novoye Zweno of March 28, 1914.

[156] Siebert, p. 806 *et seq.*

[157] Telegram on June 25, 1914, from the Russian Ambassador in London to the Russian Foreign Minister. Siebert, p. 623.

[158] Deposition of the former German Ambassador, von Schön. *Cf.* Berlin Lokalanzeiger, No. 646, of December 21, 1918.

[159] Belg. Aktenst., No. 110. Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 174.

[160] Sabini, Le fond d'une querelle. An article published in the Resto del Carlino, October 4, 1921. (*Cf.* Kölnische Zeitung, 1921, No. 694.)

[161] Belg. Aktenst., No. 115.

[162] Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 205.

[163] R. Hoeniger, Russlands Vorbereitungen zum Weltkrieg, Berlin, 1919, p. 43.

[164] Boghiczevicz, p. 170 *et seq.*

[165] White Book, p. 169 *et seq.*

[166] Printed in the White Book, p. 182.

[167] *Cf.* the Hamburger Correspondent for February 20, 1921.

[168] Schwertfeger, vol. 4, p. 189.

[169] Committee of Enquiry, pp. 104, 105.

[170] White Book, p. 186 *et seq.*

[171] Report of Captain von Knorr, printed in the Deutscher Offiziersblatt, No. 36/20, of November 11, 1920.

[172] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 13.

[173] *Cf.* the telegram from the Imperial Chancellor to the German Ambassador in Vienna on July 6, 1914, Deutsche Dokumente, No. 15.

[174] For the propaganda legend of the so-called "Potsdam Crown Council," which is said to have been held on this day and at which the world war is alleged to have been decided upon, *cf.* the proofs in the White Book, pp. 57-59 and Deutsche Dokumente, I, Introduction Notes, pp. XIII, XVI.

[175] Gooss, Das Wiener Kabinett und die Enstehung des Weltkrieges (The Vienna Cabinet and the origin of the World War), Vienna, 1919, p. 50 *et seq.*

[176] Gooss, pp. 70, 85 *et seq.*

[177] Corbett (Julian S. Corbett, History of the Great War, based on Official Documents. By Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, vol. 1, London, 1920), p. 22.

[178] English Blue Book (White Book [Tr.]), No. 161.

[179] M. Paléologue, La Russie des Tsars pendant la grande guerre. Revue des Deux Mondes, 1921, p. 242.

[180] Gooss, p. 102 *et seq.*

[181] Telegrams from the Imperial Chancellor to the German Ambassadors in Petersburg, Paris, and London. Deutsche Dokumente, No. 100.

[182] Blue Book (English White Book), No. 6.

[183] *Idem.*

[184] Novoye Vremya of December 10/23, 1914; Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of January 5, 1915.

[185] Blue Book, No. 6.

[186] Letter from the aide-de-camp of a Grand Duke on July 25, 1914, in Aktenstücke zum Kriegsausbruch, 1915, p. 27, and telegram from the German Ambassador in Petersburg to the Imperial Chancellor on July 25, 1914. Deutsche Dokumente, No. 205.

[187] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 291.

[188] French Yellow Book, No. 50.

[189] Blue Book, No. 17.

[190] Gooss, p. 167.

[191] Blue Book, No. 24.

[192] Corbett, p. 23.

[193] Gooss, pp. 165 *et seq.* The text of the Note is in the Red Book (No. 25)

[194] Committee of Enquiry, pp. 19 *et seq.*, 154.

[195] Committee of Enquiry, p. 10.

[196] E. Sauerbeck, Der Kriegsausbruch, Stuttgart-Berlin, 1919, pp. 486, 487.

[197] Committee of Enquiry, p. 24.

[198] *Idem*, pp. 10, 155.

[199] Telegram from the German Ambassador in Petersburg to the Foreign Office on July 27, 1914. Deutsche Dokumente, No. 242.

[200] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 219.

[201] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 199. *Cf.* also B. W. von Bülow, Die Grundlinien der diplomatischen Verhandlungen bei Kriegsausbruch, Charlottenburg, 1920, p. 102, and Blue Book, No. 36.

[202] Corbett, p. 24.

[203] White Book, p. 71.

[204] Committee of Enquiry, p. 10.

[205] Boghiczevicz, p. 96.

[206] Yellow Book, No. 66; Blue Book, Nos. 47 and 48. *Cf.* also Committee of Enquiry, p. 17.

[207] Deutsche Dokumente, Nos. 194, 216, 230, 242, 264, 274, 275, 276, 281, 291, 294, 295, 296.

[208] Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[209] Deutsche Dokumente, Nos. 279, 314. This was the only one of the many English proposals which Germany did not accept. *Cf.* also B. W. von Bülow, Die Grundlinien der diplomatischen Verhandlungen bei Kriegsausbruch, Charlottenburg, 1920, p. 102.

[210] Gooss, pp. 216 *et seq.*

[211] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 335.

[212] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 323.

[213] Blue Book, No. 70.

[214] Paléologue, Revue des Deux Mondes, p. 255.

[215] Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[216] Corbett, p. 26.

[217] *Idem.*

[218] Hoeniger, Russlands Vorbereitungen zum Weltkrieg, p. 100.

[219] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 368.

[220] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 359.

[221] *Cf.* the evidence in the Suchomlinoff trial ("Die Völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges," Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts, Vol. IV), also von Eggeling, Die Russische Mobilmachung und der Kriegsausbruch, Oldenburg, 1919, p. 36 *et seq.*, and Deutsche Dokumente, Nos. 401, 445.

[222] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 373; Blue Book, No. 85.

[223] Russian Orange Book, No. 58.

[224] Yellow Book, No. 101.

[225] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 327; Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[226] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 370. *Cf.* also R. Hoeniger, Prince Tundutoff on the Russian mobilisation, Deutsche Rundschau, 1918, p. 156.

[227] Committee of Enquiry, p. 12.

[228] Committee of Enquiry, pp. 13, 154.

[230] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 396.

[231] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 390.

[232] Committee of Enquiry, p. 141.

[233] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 420.

[234] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 421.

[235] Committee of Enquiry, p. 14.

[236] Committee of Enquiry, p. 155.

[237] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 534.

[238] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 355.

[239] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 480.

[240] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 487.

[241] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 535.

[242] Committee of Enquiry, p. 55.

[243] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 490.

[244] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 491.

[245] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 528.

[246] Pokrowsky, Aus den Geheimarchiven des Zaren (Extracts from the Secret Archives of the Czar), Berlin, 1919, p. 31.

[247] Cambon's Report on August 1, 1914. Yellow Book, No. 126.

[248] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 596 ; Blue Book, No. 123.

[249] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 571. *Cf.* also Viviani's telegram to Petersburg on July 31. Yellow Book, No. 117.

[250] Deutsche Dokumente, No 562.

[251] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 575.

[252] *Cf.* the article of Major-General von Hæften (retired) on " Die Steinerschen Enthüllungen " (the Steiner revelations [Tr.]) in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of October 11, 1921, No. 477.

[253] Deutsche Dokumente, Nos. 603, 612.

[254] Committee of Enquiry, p. 155.

[255] *Idem.*

[256] Orange Book, No. 76.

[257] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 600.

[258] Corbett, p. 29.

[259] Blue Book, No. 148 ; Deutsche Dokumente, No. 784.

[260] Deutsche Dokumente, Nos. 367, 648.

[261] *Idem*, No. 739.

[262] *Idem*, No. 811.

[263] *Idem*, No. 714.

[264] Committee of Enquiry, p. 155.

[265] Deutsche Dokumente, No. 734.

[266] *Idem*, No. 771.

[267] *Idem*, Nos. 839, 848.

PRINTED BY THE FIELD PRESS LTD., WINDSOR HOUSE,
BREAM'S BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. 4.